

Minutes

1.	DECLARATION OF OPENING/ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS:	2
2.	RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE/DECLARATION OF INTEREST:	2
3.	RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS PUBLIC QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE:	2
4.	PUBLIC QUESTION TIME:	2
5.	APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE:	4
6.	PETITIONS/DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS:	4
7.	CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:	4
7.1	ORDINARY MEETING HELD WEDNESDAY 20 OCTOBER 2010 AT THE LEEMAN ADMINISTRATION CENTRE	4
7.2	ANNUAL ELECTORS MEETING HELD WEDNESDAY 20 OCTOBER 2010 AT THE LEEMAN ADMINISTRATION CENTRE	6
7.3	SPECIAL MEETING HELD MONDAY 1 NOVEMBER 2010 AT THE COOROW DISTRICT HALL	6
8.	ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PERSON PRESIDING WITHOUT DISCUSSION:	7
9.	MATTERS FOR WHICH MEETING MAY BE CLOSED:	7
10.	REPORTS:	8
10.1	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:	8
10.1.1	COOROW PENSIONER UNITS	8
10.1.2	MANAGER REGULATORY SERVICES VEHICLE CHANGE OVER	12
10.1.3	REFRESHMENTS POLICY FOR ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND ANNUAL ELECTORS MEETINGS OF COUNCIL, CIVIC FUNCTIONS AND RECEPTIONS GENERAL, SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS AND CEREMONIES AND FOR GENERAL ENTERTAINMENT AND HOSPITALITY	15
10.1.4	CARNAMAH AMALGAMATION	28
10.1.5	GREEN HEAD VOLUNTEER BUSHFIRE BRIGADE SANTA 2010	39
10.1.6	PROPOSED NEW STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW	42
10.1.7	THANK A VOLUNTEER -FUNCTION	45
10.2	MANAGER REGULATORY SERVICES:	47
10.2.1	PERMIT TO USE OF 2, 4-D HVE	47
10.2.2	LOCAL PLANNING POLICY- 6.6.15 SEA CONTAINERS	62
10.2.3	REQUEST FOR COMMENT ON THE LICENCE APPLICATION DIR 105 FOR THE LIMITED & CONTROLLED RELEASE OF A NEW GENETICALLY MODIFIED CANOLA	70
10.2.4	COOROW TENNIS CLUB – NEW LIGHTS	86
10.3	PRINCIPAL WORKS SUPERVISOR:	92
10.3.1	APPOINTING AN APPRENTICE MECHANIC	92
10.3.2	ROAD PLANT PURCHASE	94
10.4	DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:	96
10.4.1	ACCOUNTS FOR PAYMENT	96
10.4.2	MONTHLY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY – OCTOBER 2010	105
10.4.3	COUNCILLORS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT POLICY	107
10.4.4	SHIRE OF COOROW – PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE DISTRICT 2010-2015	113
11.	QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN:	116
12.	URGENT BUSINESS APPROVED BY THE PERSON PRESIDING OR BY DECISION:	116
12.1	LATE ITEM – APPROVAL TO CONSIDER	116
12.2	MIDWEST PRIMARY CARE CHARTER - CONTRIBUTION	118
13.	MATTERS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS:	120
14.	DATE OF NEXT MEETING:	120
14.1	ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL	120
15.	CLOSURE:	120

1. DECLARATION OF OPENING/ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS:

The President Cr Moira Girando, welcomed those present and opened the meeting at 3.10pm

2. RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE/DECLARATION OF INTEREST:

Councillor M J Girando
Councillor J K Waite
Councillor M R Bothe
Councillor B A Jack
Councillor D B McTaggart
Councillor B J McDonald
Councillor G George
Councillor A Williams

President
Deputy President

Mr M J Hook
Mr S D Billingham
Mr D R Hadden
Mr K L Bean
Mrs B Johnson

Chief Executive Officer
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Manager Regulatory Services
Principal Works Supervisor
Minutes Clerk

Declarations of Interest

Councillor/Officer	Item	Interest	Nature
Cr Waite	10.2.1	Direct Financial	Farmer user of crop Chemicals
Cr Bothe	10.2.1	Direct financial	Farmer user of crop Chemicals

Visitors

3. RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS PUBLIC QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE:

4. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME:

Mr Graham Eaton

1. Can Council please advise me as to whether or not there are restrictions on the size and types of vehicles that can use the Indian Ocean Drive and if so can Council please inform me what they are?

2. Will Council hold discussions with either the Shire of Carnamah or Main Roads on the need to widen, realign or construct passing lanes on the section of Indian Ocean Drive from Leeman north to the Brand Highway intersection? If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

3. Will Council request Main Roads to reduce the speed limit on Indian Ocean Drive through Leeman to 50 KMS per hour for safety, noise and trade reasons? If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

4. Will Council request Main Roads to install a parking shoulder on both sides of Indian Ocean Drive in Leeman at the Service Station and Restaurant for travellers to pull up safely and park? If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

5. Will Council request Main Roads to include Leeman on road signs leading to Leeman on both Brand Highway and Indian Ocean Drive? If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

6. Will Council request Main Roads install livestock signs on the section of Indian Ocean Drive between Cervantes and Brand Highway as is the case around Lancelin? If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

7. Will Council consider a return to carrying out household waste collection internally? This would create local employment with the Shire as well as a contract services for neighbouring Towns. This concept can be not only cost neutral but cost reducing. If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

8. Will Council consider setting up a works team to carry out tree pruning within the Shire as well as contract services for neighbouring Shires and privately owned properties? This would create local employment with the Shire and make a positive contribution to a reduction in expenditure. If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

9. Will Council consider improving the quality of Leeman town signs indicating places of interest/shops/facilities etc? This should include signs on how to get back to Indian Ocean Drive. If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

10. Will Council consider the construction of public bbq's, gazebo and open seating in Leeman on the grasses area where the children play ground equipment is immediately north of the jetty on Thomas Street.

If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

11. Will Council consider installing more attractive and informative Leeman Town signs on Indian Ocean Drive at both ends of the town? If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

12. If Council does amalgamate with Carnamah can consideration be given to having a Regional Manager position at the Coorow and Leeman Shire offices. If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

13. Will Council request Main Roads to apply a smooth seal surface to the section of Indian Ocean Drive as it passes through Leeman to reduce noise levels? If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

14. Will Council request Main Roads or can Council improve the condition of the road area at the intersection of Tamarisk Street and Indian Ocean Drive? This section of road is not in a safe or good condition for vehicles turning, stopping and slowing down. If the answer is no, can Council please provide the reason/reasons for not doing so?

Note: The President advised Council that the Chief Executive Officer will respond to Mr Eaton's question's.

5. APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE:

Cr Girando Requested Leave of Absence from 23 November 2010 to 29 November 2010.
Cr Williams Requested Leave of Absence from 18 November 2010 to 14 December 2010.
Cr George Requested Leave of Absence for the 15 December 2010.

RESOLUTION: 2010/197A

Moved: Cr Bothe

Seconded: Cr Williams

That council grant Leave of Absence to

*Cr Girando Leave of Absence from 23 November 2010 to 29 November 2010.
Cr Williams Leave of Absence from 18 November 2010 to 14 December 2010.
Cr George Leave of Absence for the 15 December 2010.*

CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority

6. PETITIONS/DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS:

7. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:

7.1 ORDINARY MEETING HELD WEDNESDAY 20 OCTOBER 2010 AT THE LEEMAN ADMINISTRATION CENTRE

AUTHOR	Mark Hook
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	5 November 2010

COMMENT:

Nil

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on Wednesday 20 October 2010 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

RESOLUTION: 2010/197

Moved: Cr Jack

Seconded: Cr Bothe

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on Wednesday 20 October 2010 be confirmed as a true and correct record with the following amendment.

Page 55- Resolution 2010/17 to be amended as follows:

RESOLUTION:

2010/177

Moved: Cr George

Seconded: Cr Williams

That Council:

- 1. Multi List and re-advertise the sale of Lot 19 North Coorow as per section 3.58. (3) and (4) of the Local Government Act 1995 with a deposit being requested as per Real Estate Institute guidelines at the offer and acceptance stage.***
- 2. Place the proceeds from the sale of Lot 19 North Street Coorow in Council's Building Reserve.***

CARRIED 5/3

Absolute Majority

Cr Jack requested that his vote against this motion be recorded

CARRIED 8/0

Simple Majority

7.2 ANNUAL ELECTORS MEETING HELD WEDNESDAY 20 OCTOBER 2010 AT THE LEEMAN ADMINISTRATION CENTRE

AUTHOR	Mark Hook
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	5 November 2010

COMMENT:

Nil

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That the Minutes of the Annual Electors Meeting held on Wednesday 20 October 2010 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

RESOLUTION: 2010/198

Moved: Cr Williams

Seconded: Cr Waite

That the Minutes of the Annual Electors Meeting held on Wednesday 20 October 2010 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority

7.3 SPECIAL MEETING HELD MONDAY 1 NOVEMBER 2010 AT THE COOROW DISTRICT HALL

AUTHOR	Mark Hook
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	5 November 2010

COMMENT:

Nil

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That the Minutes of the Special Meeting held on Monday 1 November 2010 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

RESOLUTION: 2010/200

Moved: Cr McDonald

Seconded: Cr Williams

That the Minutes of the Special Meeting held on Monday 1 November 2010 be confirmed as a true and correct record with following amendment.

Page 12 -Resolution 2010/200 to read as follows:

RESOLUTION: **2010/199**

Moved: Cr McDonald

Seconded: Cr Jack

Council resolve to:

- a) *Appoint Cr Moira Girando as Council's primary representative on the Mid West Local Governments Services Agreement Governance Team, and*
- b) *The Chief Executive Officer, as Council's representative on the Mid West Local Governments Services Agreement Governance Team, and*
- c) *Authorise the President and Chief Executive Officer to sign and to apply the Common Seal to the Mid West Local Governments Services Agreement with Main Roads WA, and*
- d) *Nominate (in writing) S Ward, CEO of the Mid West Regional Council as their parties' representative.*

***CARRIED 5/0
Absolute Majority***

***CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority***

8. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PERSON PRESIDING WITHOUT DISCUSSION:

At any meeting of Council the person presiding may announce or raise any matter of interest or relevance to the business of Council or propose a change to the order of business.

Members may move that a change in order of business proposed by the person presiding not be accepted and if carried the change does not take place.

9. MATTERS FOR WHICH MEETING MAY BE CLOSED:

For the convenience of members of the public Council may identify, by decision, early in the meeting any matter on the agenda to be discussed behind closed doors and that matter is to be deferred for consideration as the last item of the meeting.

Items for which the meeting will be closed include:

10. REPORTS:

10.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

10.1.1 COOROW PENSIONER UNITS

AUTHOR	Mark Hook
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	8 October 2010
ATTACHMENT	
FILE	ADM0101

SUMMARY:

Council is being requested to provide a Gazebo at the new Pensioner Units in Coorow.

BACKGROUND:

Council has received the following letter from Mrs Betty O'Callaghan regarding the provision of a Gazebo at the Pensioner Units.

Betty O'Callaghan
PO Box 107
COOROW WA 6515

7 October 2010

Shire of Coorow
PO Box 42
COOROW WA 6515

Dear President Moira, Mark and Councillors,

I am writing on behalf of the tenants of units 1 and 2 /17 Commercial St, Coorow. I have been concerned for some time at the lack of interest in and waste of water in the area between the 2 units.

On visiting Dongara the other day we drove around and were very impressed with the grounds of their units. So it is disappointing to see our units looking like no-one cares.

I have spoken to both units occupants and they would dearly love to be able to look out on something more pleasing to the eye. They both have endorsed this letter and plan.

I was wondering if Grant money could be obtained from Royalties for Regions as I read where many projects were funded for seating, Gazebos, grounds etc.

I have approached Coorow Ag. Re prices for same.

I am sure if the raised flower beds were considered the tenants would look after them.

Approx. Costs: Plants \$150

Waist high flower boxes – can be obtained from Bunnings.

Top soil for boxes:

Blue metal:

Mulch:

Gazebo: materials around \$3,723 plus building costs. (for a very basic Hexagon 30metre pine Gazebo).

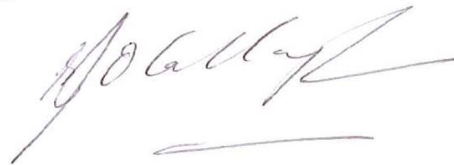
Attached is a plan and photos of the area, a quote for the Gazebo and the current Royalties for Regions information.

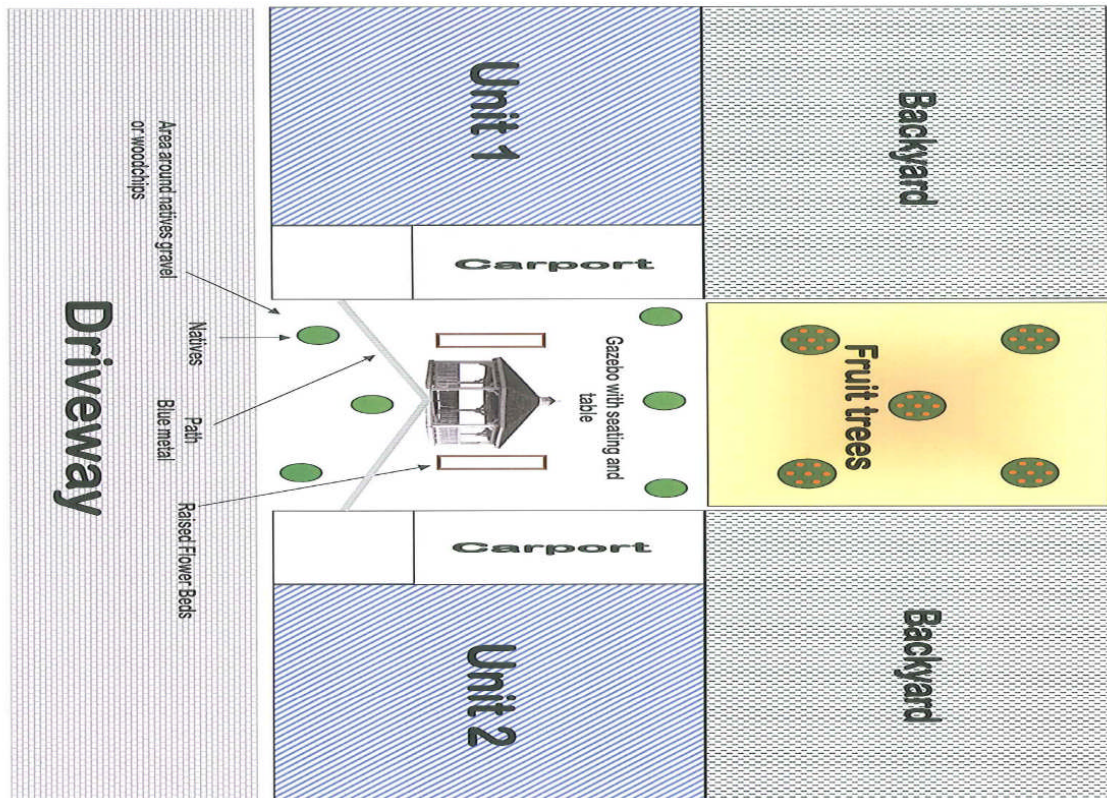
I hope you will consider all of my proposal, as at the moment the area considered is under retic and is coming on each morning watering what?

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,

Betty J. O'Callaghan

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J O'Callaghan', with a horizontal line underneath.



COMMENT:

There is merit in providing a Gazebo or a similar structure at the Coorow Pensioner Units to provide an area for the Pensioners to sit outside.

The provision of a Gazebo at the Coorow Pensioner Units is not in Councils forward works plans or plan for the future.

This matter needs to be further researched by Councils, Manager of Regulatory Services, and presented to Council as part of his planning processes as there are no funds to undertake this project this year as Council has fully allocated the 2010//11 Royalties for Regions grant.

The planning process should include the whole area and also look at artificial grass and different style of structures other than just a Gazebo.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government Act 1995

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council request the Manager of Regulatory Services to place this in his future plans for Council considerations.

RESOLUTION:

2010/201

Moved: Cr Williams

Seconded: Cr Waite

That Council request the Manager of Regulatory Services to place this in his future plans for Council considerations.

CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority

10.1.2 MANAGER REGULATORY SERVICES VEHICLE CHANGE OVER

AUTHOR Mark Hook
 DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST Nil
 DATE OF REPORT 9 November 2010
 ATTACHMENT Nil
 FILE ADM 0341

SUMMARY:

Council is being requested to authorise the Chief Executive Officers actions in changing over the Manager of Regulatory Services Vehicle from a Ford XR6 Sedan to a Ford Ranger XLT 4X4 with canopy at a changeover price of \$17,738.66 Inclusive of GST or \$16,126.05 GST Exclusive.

BACKGROUND:

The Chief Executive Officer has been requested by the Shire President to prepare a report on the changeover of the Manager of Regulatory Services XR6 Ford Sedan to the Ford Ranger Dual Cab XLT 4x4.

COMMENT:

The Shire of Coorow 2010/11 Budget allowed \$16,370 GST Exclusive for the changeover of the Manager of Regulatory Services Vehicle. In discussion with the Manager of Regulatory Services he felt that the changeover of the Ford XR Sedan to a Ford Ranger Dual Cab 4X4 would suit his needs better and provide Council with a better vehicle for the Coastal area. The Chief Executive Officer agreed with this and requested quotes for the changeover of the vehicle.

Following is the spread sheet of the quotes received.

Mid West Auto Group	Ford Ranger XLT	XR 6 Turbo	FG Sedan Turbo	XR6	Nissan Navara
Rec Retail	\$43,990.91	\$50,990.00	\$58,990.00	\$39,990.91	\$53,240.00
Fleet Discount	\$11,539.41	\$9,943.05	\$9,945.59	\$7,066.41	\$9,066.77
Metallic Paint					
Registration		\$580.00			
Dealer Charges		\$1,995.00			\$467.50
Canopy	\$3,181.82				
Smart Bar	\$2,272.73	\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,545.45	\$2,800.00
Blue Tooth	\$868.64				
Towbar	\$987.74	\$850.00	\$850.00	\$772.73	\$1,095.00
Total excl gst	\$39,762.42	\$46,691.95		\$36,742.68	
Gst 10%	\$3,976.24	\$3314.35		\$3,674.27	
Total incl gst	\$43,738.67	\$50,586.30	\$52,694.41	\$40,416.95	\$48,535.73
Trade In	\$26,000.00	\$26,000.00	\$26,000.00	\$26,000.00	\$26,000.00
Net Change over inc gst	\$17,738.66	\$24,586.30	\$26,694.41	\$14,416.95	\$22,535.73

Young Motors	Commodore SV6	Colorado 4X4
Rec Retail	\$32,246.32	\$35,683.00
Fleet Discount		
Metallic Paint	\$365.91	
Registration	\$1,532.55	
Dealer Charges		
Canopy		
Smart Bar	\$1,214.55	\$1,875.45
Blue Tooth		
Towbar	\$700.00	\$663.64
Total excl gst		
Gst 10%	\$3,452.68	\$3,822.21
Total incl gst	\$39,512.01	\$42,044.30
Trade In	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Net Change over inc gst	\$19,512.00	\$22,044.30

The Manager of Regulatory Services contract includes the following clause.

12.3 Motor Vehicle

- 12.3.1 The Local Government shall provide unlimited private use of a motor vehicle in accordance with policy as at the date of signing this contract, equivalent in value to a Holden Commodore Berlina Sedan, for the use of the Manager Regulatory Services.

With the change in the vehicle market and endeavouring to change the Manager of Regulatory Services vehicle over at a competitive rate and also to fit in with the requirements of the Staff member as a way of retaining Staff, the Chief Executive Officer felt that as the vehicle changeover was within the 2010/11 budget estimates. He was able to change the vehicle to a Ford Ranger 4x4 at a changeover of \$16,126.05 GST Exclusive

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government Act 1995

Employee contract

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The changeover was within the 2010/11 budget estimates for the vehicle change over so there is no impact on Councils Budget.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council endorse the actions of the Chief Executive Officer in changing the Manager of Regulatory Services vehicle from a Ford XR6 Sedan to a Ford Ranger Dual Cab XLT 4X4 with Canopy at a changeover price of \$16,126.05 GST Exclusive.

RESOLUTION:

2010/202

Moved: Cr Bothe

Seconded: Cr McDonald

That Council endorse the actions of the Chief Executive Officer in changing the Manager of Regulatory Services vehicle from a Ford XR6 Sedan to a Ford Ranger Dual Cab XLT 4X4 with Canopy at a changeover price of \$16,126.05 GST Exclusive.

CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority

10.1.3 REFRESHMENTS POLICY FOR ORDINARY, SPECIAL AND ANNUAL ELECTORS MEETINGS OF COUNCIL, CIVIC FUNCTIONS AND RECEPTIONS GENERAL, SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS AND CEREMONIES AND FOR GENERAL ENTERTAINMENT AND HOSPITALITY

AUTHOR	Mark Hook
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	8 October 2010
ATTACHMENT	10.1.3- Policy Number 1.1.14 Refreshments policy for Ordinary, Special and Annual Electors Meetings of Council, Civic Functions and Receptions General, Specific Functions and Ceremonies and for General Entertainment and Hospitality 10.1.3.1 Drug and Alcohol Policy
FILE	Policy Manual

SUMMARY:

Council is to consider the adoption of a new Policy 1.1.14 - Refreshments Policy for Ordinary, Special and Annual Electors Meetings of Council, Civic Functions and Receptions General, Specific Functions and Ceremonies and for General Entertainment and Hospitality.

BACKGROUND:

Council passed the following resolution at its Ordinary Meeting of Council held on the 28 July 2010.

RESOLUTION:

2010/121

Moved: Cr Girando

Seconded: Cr Williams

That the Chief Executive officer prepare a policy to cover the provision of Refreshments and Meals giving full consideration to Councils adopted policy 2.1.17 Alcohol and Other Drugs.

***CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority***

COMMENT:

The Chief Executive Officer has written a new Policy as requested and is attached as attachment 10.1.3 Policy 1.1.14 - Refreshments policy for Ordinary, Special and Annual Electors Meetings of Council, Civic Functions and Receptions General, Specific Functions and Ceremonies and for General Entertainment and Hospitality.

The Policy has been written to allow for the provision of refreshments during the conduct of Ordinary, Special and Annual Electors Meetings of Council, Civic Functions and Receptions General, Specific Functions and Ceremonies and for General Entertainment and Hospitality.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT:

Shire of Coorow Policy Manual
Councillors Manual
Local Government Act 1995

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

As above

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Refreshments and Receptions are allowed for in the 2010/11 Budget Estimates.

VOTING REQUIREMENT:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council adopt Policy 1.1.14 - Refreshments policy for Ordinary, Special and Annual Electors Meetings of Council, Civic Functions and Receptions General, Specific Functions and Ceremonies and for General Entertainment and Hospitality.

RESOLUTION:

2010/203

Moved: Cr George

Seconded: Cr Girando

That Council adopt Policy 1.1.14 - Refreshments policy for Ordinary, Special and Annual Electors Meetings of Council, Civic Functions and Receptions General, Specific Functions and Ceremonies and for General Entertainment and Hospitality.

CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority

POLICY- MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

- Sub Section: General
- Policy Number: 1.1.14
- Policy Subject: Refreshments policy for Ordinary, Special and Annual Electors Meetings of Council, Civic Functions and Receptions General, Specific Functions and Ceremonies and for General Entertainment and Hospitality.
- Policy Statement: At the discretion of the Shire President and Chief Executive Officer allow for the provision of refreshments at Ordinary, Special and Annual Electors Meetings of Council, Civic Functions, Receptions General, Specific Functions, Ceremonies and General Hospitality.
- Objectives: To provide direction to the President and Chief Executive Officer in the provision of refreshments during Ordinary, Special and Annual Electors Meetings of Council, Civic Functions, Receptions General, Specific Functions, Ceremonies and General Hospitality.
- Guidelines: 1 **Ordinary, Special and Annual Electors Meetings of Council**
- At the discretion of the President the President may authorise the provision of refreshments at Ordinary, Special and Annual Meetings of Council.

2 Civic Function and Receptions – General

At the discretion of the President and Chief Executive Officer, the President may host civic functions and receptions with refreshments for visiting dignitaries, local residents who are recipients of awards or prizes from the Shire of Coorow, and visitors from other local authorities from Australia and overseas. The date, time and invitation list shall be determined by the President, in conjunction with the Chief Executive Officer.

In the absence of the President, the Deputy President may carry out Civic and Ceremonial duties on behalf of the Shire of Coorow, in accordance with s5.34 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

3 Specific Function and Ceremonies

3.1 Annual Staff Christmas Function

During December each year, Council shall conduct a Staff Christmas Function with the appropriate level of refreshments.

The list of invitees shall include but not be exclusive to the following:

- a) Current Elected Members, and their partners including pre-school and school age children.
- b) The Chief Executive Officer, Executives, Managers and other staff of the Shire of Coorow and their partners including pre-school and school age children, and:
- c) Guests of Council

3.2 Annual Volunteers Appreciation Reception

During each year, to commemorate Volunteers Day, a function with refreshments may be held to demonstrate the appreciation of the Council to all the Volunteers who undertook community service throughout all Service areas of the Shire of Coorow on invitation of Shire President

Other invitees shall include all current Elected Members, Freeman of the Shire of Coorow, the Chief Executive Officer, Executives, and other staff of the Shire of Coorow at the discretion of the Shire President

3.3 Official Openings of Council Facilities

At the discretion of the President and Chief Executive Officer, the President may host receptions with refreshments to commemorate the Official Openings of Council facilities. The invitation list shall be at their discretion but is to include all current Elected Members and Freeman of the Shire of Coorow.

3.4 General Entertainment and Hospitality

The provision of Entertainment and Hospitality including refreshments can only apply where approval has been given by the President or the Chief Executive Officer.

Examples of where approval is considered appropriate would include:

- (a) Entertaining Official visitors to the Shire of Coorow
- (b) Workshops and Seminars involving Councillors and Staff
- (c) Employee farewell functions

Alcohol should only be available for the purpose of hospitality and supplied in modest amounts and kept in separate fridge and locked cupboard.

Resolution No:

Resolution Date:

Source: Council

Date of Review: June Annually

Review Responsibility: Chief Executive Officer

POLICY - GENERAL STAFF

Sub Section:	Council Staff
Policy no:	2.1.17
Policy Subject:	Alcohol and Other Drugs
Policy Statement:	1. To provide guidance to Management, Councillors, Employees, Contractors and volunteers as to the procedures and consequences arising from the use of alcohol and other drugs at the Shire of Coorow workplace.
Scope:	2. This policy applies to all Shire of Coorow employees including Councillors, contractors and consultants & volunteers.
Statutory Environment:	3.1 <i>Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984</i> 3.2 <i>Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996</i> 3.3 <i>Guidance Note – Alcohol & Other Drugs at the Workplace</i> 3.4 <i>Misuse of Drugs Act 1981</i> 3.5 <i>Road Traffic Act 1974</i> 3.6 <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> 3.7 <i>Workers’ Compensation and Rehabilitation Act 1981</i>
Definitions:	4.1 Shire Environment – This includes Shire of Coorow property and any official venue the Shire of Coorow may use for a Shire of Coorow sponsored functions or event. 4.2 Other Drugs – for the purposes of this policy other drugs may include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cannabis• Opiate analgesics, such as heroin, pethidine or methadone• Stimulants• Amphetamines• Cocaine• Hallucinogens• Designer drugs such as ecstasy• Medications - prescribed or over the counter; or• Inhalants such as petrol glue or solvents.

This policy does not cover nicotine in the Shire of Coorow environment.

Objectives:

- 5.1 The Shire of Coorow is committed to providing a safe, healthy and productive working environment for all staff. The Shire recognizes that employees affected by alcohol and other drugs may present a hazard in the workplace, causing injury to themselves and others. Co-workers may also be placed in difficult situations, expected to cover for unsafe work practices or faced with reporting a fellow employee.

Alcohol and other drugs can cause a range of problems for employers. In some cases, their use may lead to loss of life, injury, damage to plant or equipment and negative publicity for business and can have serious adverse effects on the safety of staff, contractors, and visitors and on the reputation of the Shire.

- 5.2 *The Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984* imposes on all employers a general duty of care to their employees. Although the provisions do not explicitly refer to alcohol and drugs, it is implied that the Shire must minimize employees' exposure to any hazards or incidences in the workplace that may be caused by an intoxicated or drug affected employee.

- 5.3 *The Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984* also imposes on employees a general duty of care in the workplace. This specifically means that employees must act responsibly at all times and not expose themselves or others to safety risks due to impairment caused by alcohol or drugs. This includes not undertaking work if they believe they are impaired, and reporting to management if they believe another employee, or anyone in the workplace, is affected and creating a workplace hazard.

- 5.4 The Shire considers it improper for staff or Councillors to conduct business in the Shire environment when impaired from the use of alcohol or other drugs. This includes while operating Shire plant and equipment, whilst driving a Shire vehicle, on Shire property, whilst representing the Shire elsewhere, and whilst attending events organized by the Shire but not on Shire property.

- 5.5 Official and unofficial Shire functions provide an opportunity for the Shire to host special events for

promotional, public relations or social purposes. Provision of alcohol is an acceptable beverage that adds to the congenial atmosphere of the occasion provided that in its consumption the legal blood alcohol levels are maintained. Managing the amount of alcohol consumed at such functions is the responsibility of each individual.

5.6 Illegal drugs and substances are forbidden in the Shire environment. This includes possession, use and distribution of illegal drugs and substances. Actions to be taken against persons may include but is not restricted to disciplinary action. Where appropriate, Police involvement will be sought.

5.7 Some medications prescribed by doctors, or available over the counter, may affect a person's ability to work safely.

Staff have a responsibility to advise their Manager or Supervisor of any medication they are taking which may impact on their ability to safely perform their job. This is particularly relevant in high risk working areas such as if the employee is operating machinery, driving a vehicle, performing complex decision making tasks or any work that requires the ability to react to sudden changes.

Employees taking medication should find out how it affects them by consulting their doctor. During this consultation employees should explain their work duties to the doctor in order to determine if their ability to work safely will be affected by the medication. It may be appropriate for the employee to provide verification as to the side effects of the medication, such as a medical certificate to their Manager, particularly where the medication is to be taken over an extended period of time.

If the staff member is unable to perform his/her usual work tasks safely they are to discuss with their Manager who can then assess the risk involved and either provide alternative duties or instruct the employee to take leave for the period of the medication.

Strategy:

- 6.1 A number of strategies can be taken to minimize the risk of alcohol and drug related harm at such functions including:
- Providing low alcohol beer and non-alcoholic drinks;

- Providing a choice of beverages;
- Limiting the amount of alcohol that is available to a reasonable amount per person.
- Serving food at functions;
- Ensuring employees who drink excessively and display other forms of inappropriate behaviour are advised their behaviour is not acceptable; and
- Hosting family friendly functions or activity based functions.

Organisers of events should also encourage staff to arrange alternative transport prior to the function, to minimize the risk of driving under the influence of alcohol.

- 6.2 Persons who are identified as having a drug related problem shall be recommended to seek drug awareness counselling from a recognised drug counselling agency.

Guidelines:

- 7.1 Prevention Strategies** – the main focus of prevention strategies will be to disseminate information and increase the “awareness” of alcohol and other drugs. Staff awareness of Shire Drug and Alcohol Policies shall be raised in the Staff Induction Manual.

7.1.2 Provision of staff training including:

- Information regarding different drugs, their dangers as well as the effects they might have on performance and safety.
- How to recognize staff or contractors with symptoms of impairment from the use of alcohol or other drugs;
- Developing techniques for intervention for instances of impairment due to the use of alcohol or other drugs; and
- Medial risk assessment.

7.2 Intervention Strategies

7.2.1 Intervention strategies shall include:

- Offering assistance to staff through referral to professional community based rehabilitation services and health treatment services for those with problems.
- Encouraging staff to assist in maintaining a drug free Shire environment.
- Informing staff of their responsibility to report to their Manager or Supervisor if they suspect another staff member, or a visitor to the Shire is under the influence of alcohol or other drugs and is posing a risk to others.

7.3 Procedures for Staff

7.3.1 The following guidelines are to be followed when approaching a person suspected to be impaired by alcohol or other drugs:

- Be brief, firm and calm. Use the affected person's name and repeat your message;
- Do not argue or debate, simply repeat your message;
- Make suitable arrangements to ensure the impaired person gets home safely; and
- Try to persuade the person not to drive his or her own vehicle.

7.3.2 If a staff member suspects another member of staff is impaired at work he/she should contact the persons Manager/Supervisor to advise of the situation, the staff member should not approach the impaired person directly unless an immediate risk is apparent.

7.3.3 Any drug or alcohol related incidents including the consequences of such incidents are to be treated with the utmost confidentiality with only the necessary staff being informed i.e. Manager, CEO.

7.3.4 Where a Manager/ Supervisor suspects a staff member is impaired or has received a report from another member of staff they must:

- Take the staff member aside into a confidential office environment;
- Query the staff member to ascertain if he/she is impaired and if so what is contributing to their condition;
- If the staff member provides a reasonable explanation and is not considered to be a risk to either themselves or others allow the staff member to return to work.
- If the staff member does not provide a reasonable explanation and/or presents a risk to either themselves or others advise the staff member that they are to leave Shire property, offering the staff member alternatives to driving their own vehicle such as calling next of kin a family member or friend or ordering a taxi. The staff member is also to be advised to report to their Manager's office the following morning.

7.3.5 If the person is aggressive, or demonstrates unpredictable behaviour, more than one person should be involved in the initial approach. This should be kept as confidential as possible, quietly assertive

without aggression, being argumentative or threatening. If the staff member becomes increasingly aggressive:

- Evacuate all surrounding people at risk from the location of the impaired person or isolate the impaired person.
- Contact the Manager or Supervisor to provide immediate assistance; and
- Manager/Supervisor or Manager to take appropriate action. For example, try to calm the staff member, call the Police, Ambulance etc.

7.3.6 The next working day following the incident the staff member is to report directly to their Manager's office for a meeting to discuss the incident. The Manager should discuss the following:

- That the behaviour was inappropriate and why;
- Give the employee an opportunity to discuss any issues or responds to allegations;
- The consequences of further breach of policy;
- That the employee will be required to take leave until a medical certificate is presented that they are fit to return to work (the cost of the medical visit is to be at the employee's expense); and
- The support/counselling services available.

Immediately following the meeting the Manager must write a file note outlining what was discussed in the meeting and forward the documentation to the relevant Manager or CEO to be placed on the employee's Personal File.

If the employee has requested counselling the Manager is to request that the CEO processes the request and organizes appointment.

Further breaches of policy are to be dealt with in accordance with 7.3.7 of this policy document.

7.3.7 Consequences of Policy Breach

7.3.7.1 First Offence:

- Staff member to meet with Manager
- A record of the meeting is to be placed on the employee's personal file.
- Employee asked to seek Counselling with a recognised alcohol and drug counselling agency.

If any subsequent incidents occur where the same employee repeats the unacceptable drug or alcohol related behaviour, the same process should be followed with more formal, written warnings being given to the employee.

7.3.7.2 Second Offence:

- Staff member to meet with Manager to discuss the incident and will be directed to attend counselling.
- The staff member is to receive an official warning and the Shire may commence disciplinary action against the employee.
- The Shire may require the employee to sit a Drug or Alcohol test in addition to a medical certificate before returning to work. Any mandatory drug or alcohol testing shall be arranged by the Manager and shall be paid for by the Shire.
- Written details of the incident and any subsequent action are to be placed on the employee's personal file.
- Employee told they are to produce evidence that they have had Counselling.

7.3.7.3 Third Offence:

- The seriousness of the incident is to be taken into account as to whether people were put at risk and possible consequences.
- Staff member to meet with the CEO who will outline the disciplinary action to be taken as a result of the incident and provide a written outline of this action.
- The staff member will be required to sit a Drug or Alcohol test. Any mandatory drug or alcohol testing shall be arranged by the relevant Manager and shall be paid for by the Shire.
- A record of the incident and any subsequent action are to be placed on the employee's personal file.
- Drug counselling is mandatory and evidence of attendance is required

7.3.7.4 Further incidents: Any further incidents will result in further formal disciplinary action including possible dismissal.

7.3.8 In addition to the above procedures any staff member involved in an incident or accident involving another member of staff who is suspected of being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time of the incident may, at the Shire's discretion, be required to undergo a Drug or Alcohol test and disciplinary action may be taken.

Resolution No: 2004-169
Resolution Date: 20 October 2004
Source: Council
Date of Review: May annually
Review Responsibility: Council

10.1.4 CARNAMAH AMALGAMATION

AUTHOR	Mark Hook
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	8 November 2010
ATTACHMENT	10.1.4.1 Letter to Minister for Local Government 10.1.4.2 Letter to Shire of Coorow 10.1.4.3 Coorow letter to the Minister for Local Government. 10.1.4.4 National Party letter
FILE	ADM0056

SUMMARY:

The Shire of Coorow is being requested to revisit its stance in relation to amalgamations with adjoining Councils.

BACKGROUND:

The Shire of Coorow since the announcement by the Minister for Local Government has spent a considerable amount of time on the possible amalgamation with the Shire of Carnamah and other adjoining Councils.

The Shire of Carnamah has forwarded the following letters marked as Attachment 10.1.4.1 Letter to Minister and 10.1.4.2 .to the Shire of Coorow outlining the Shire of Carnamah's position in relation to the proposed amalgamation with the Shire of Coorow.

COMMENT:

With Council receiving the attached letters the Shire President and the Chief Executive Officer forwarded the letter as attachment 10.1.4.3 Coorow letter to the Minister for Local Government.

With this decision being made by the Shire of Carnamah, the Shire of Coorow now needs to look at all the options of the Structural Reform process and this will mean looking at boundary adjustments and the review of amalgamating with neighbouring Councils.

Council passed the following resolution at its Ordinary Meeting of Council on the 18th August 2010

RESOLUTION:

2010/160

MOVED: Cr Williams

SECONDED: Cr George

That the Shire of Coorow:

- In conjunction with the Shire of Carnamah form a group of four Councillors with the aim of forming a Regional Planning Group and invite the Shires named in our original submission to join the group.*

***CARRIED 4/3
Simple Majority***

This resolution is still able to be acted upon and the CEO will be contacting our neighbouring Councils to see if they wish to be part of the proposed planning group.

With the decision being made by the Shire of Carnamah, I believe the Shire of Coorow now has the following options.

OPTION ONE – BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

The Shire of Coorow needs to look at the area north of the Leeman Town Site and request a boundary adjustment with the Local Government Advisory Board to allow for any future growth of Leeman North as the current boundary is Illyarrie Street.



If the Council, feels that to allow the Shire of Coorow to grow the Leeman Town Site northward then a possibility would be to look at the whole area of the Northern Western Section of the Carnamah Shire from the Brand Highway.

This is an option that the Council should strongly consider.

OPTION TWO – RE-ASSESS AMALGAMATION WITH OTHER ADJOINING COUNCILS.

This would allow Council to revisit the amalgamation of the Shire of Coorow with the Shire s of Dandaragan and the Shire of Moora and the Shire s of Perenjori and Morawa.

For this option to benefit the Shire of Coorow it would require the splitting of the Shire into a Coastal strip and an Inland strip.

This option was originally taken out of the amalgamation debate as it was felt not to be the best option for the Shire of Coorow to split into two or three adjoining Shires.

OPTION – THREE – DO NOTHING

This option is one that due to the current climate of amalgamations in Western Australia and due to the State Government unwillingness to force any amalgamations it may well be the best the option for the Shire of Coorow in the current Structural Reform climate in Western Australia.

The Shire of Coorow is still sustainable and Council and is operating effectively.

Council has received the following letter from the National Party in relation to forced amalgamations in Western Australia and is attached as attachment 10.1.1.4 National Party letter for Councils information.

OPTION – FOUR – ENTERS INTO A REGIONAL TRANSITION OR COLLABORATIVE GROUP WITH THE SHIRE OF DANDARAGAN AND THE SHIRE OF MOORA.

Regional Collaborative Group: Council has the opportunity to negotiate on developing regional shared services. Alternatively if agreements are unable to be reached Council can agree not to participate. This has the risk of a Local Government Advisory Board inquiry being initiated with the eventual possibility of amalgamation however given the type of Councils in this grouping that is unlikely to occur.

Regional Transition Group: The Department of Local Government has advised that they will facilitate negotiations between Councils with the view to having groups amalgamated by 2013. If Council decides to commit to the Regional Transition process there is NO opportunity to opt out. Councils who do not agree with the terms of the transition process and agree not to participate may also be at the risk of the Minister or a neighbouring Council initiating a Local Government Advisory Board inquiry with the view to produce an amalgamation.

I am not sure that either of these options look good for the Shire of Coorow as it is really committing the Shire to an amalgamation with the proposed member Councils by 2013.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government Act 1995

Local Government Advisory Board

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Any amalgamation will have implications to Councils Strategic Plans but until the final agreed upon partners for Amalgamations are known it is impossible to show or discuss what the final amalgamation make up will mean to the long term Strategic Plans adopted by the Shire of Coorow.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Unknown at this stage

PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

Council has held public meetings and the Shire President has sent letters directly to ratepayers on this issue. The Shire President has also prepared a media statement going out in the normal Council Xmas newsletter.

VOTING REQUIREMENT:

Recommendation One Simple Majority

Recommendation Two Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the Chief Executive Officer prepare a boundary adjustment with the Shire of Carnamah looking at the whole coastal area of the Shire of Carnamah West of the Brand Highway.
2. That the Shire of Coorow participates no further with the Amalgamation of the Shire of Coorow with any adjoining Council.

RESOLUTION:

2010/204

Moved: Cr McDonald

Seconded: Cr McTaggart

- 1. That the Chief Executive Officer prepares a report for Council on the boundary adjustment with the Shire of Carnamah looking at the coastal area of the Shire of Carnamah.*

***CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority***

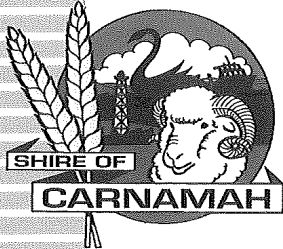
**The President adjourned the Meeting at 3.35pm
The President resumed the Meeting at 3.36pm**

ATTACHMENT 10.1.4.1

Letter to Minister for Local Government

ADM0056 ICR101219

SHIRE OF CARNAMAH



9-11 MACPHERSON STREET, CARNAMAH
PO BOX 80, CARNAMAH WA 6517

Phone: (08) 9951 7000

Fax: (08) 9951 1377

Email: shire@carnamah.wa.gov.au

Website: www.carnamah.wa.gov.au

Our Ref: ADM0056

21st October 2010

Hon G.M.Castrilli
Minister for Local Government; Heritage
Citizenship and Multicultural Interests
Level 12, Dumas House
2 Havelock Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Dear Minister,

AMALGAMATION PROPOSAL SHIRES OF COOROW AND CARNAMAH

Since December 2009, the Coorow and Carnamah Shire Councils have actively explored a possible amalgamation of the two Shires. An *Amalgamation Working Group* with representatives from both Shires was formed for this purpose. With financial assistance from the Department of Local Government, studies were commissioned to ascertain the implications of a merger of the two Shires relating to financial impacts, information technology, rating and human resources.

Concerted efforts were made to engage the community on the proposed amalgamation and its associated implications from social, economic, financial and operational perspectives. The community was kept informed of the *Amalgamation Working Group's* deliberations by way of regular newsletters. Public meetings were held at Carnamah and Eneabba and discussions held with staff. Survey forms were posted to all electors, encouraging them to respond to the question as to whether or not the Shire of Carnamah should enter into a voluntary amalgamation with the Shire of Coorow. Contact was made with ABC (Geraldton) and the *Guardian* newspaper in Geraldton in efforts to generate some publicity on the amalgamation issue. Council placed high importance on impartially disseminating as much information as possible on the probable implications of an amalgamation to all stakeholders and successfully sought assistance from the WA Local Government Association towards professionally facilitating the public meetings.

Page 1 of 2

The Carnamah Shire Council, at its meeting on the 20th of October 2010 considered community feedback and the comprehensive material at its disposal, on the implications that an amalgamation would have on its community. After much deliberation, Council resolved that an amalgamation of the Shires of Coorow and Carnamah should not be supported.

This opportunity is taken Minister, to thank you and your staff for the assistance and support rendered to the Shires of Carnamah and Coorow during the course of this exercise. Close attention has been given to keeping Mr Tim Fowler and Mr Ross Earnshaw from your Department, informed of developments throughout the process. The opportunity to voluntarily explore the possibility of an amalgamation has been very much valued by Council.

Even though an amalgamation is not supported by the Carnamah Shire Council, the sharing of information with the Shire of Coorow and the close working relationship that has been established between the two Shires over the past year has set the scene for continuing cooperation and resource sharing into the future.

Yours sincerely,

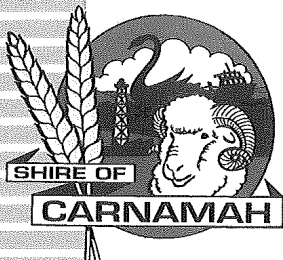


BILL ATKINSON
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

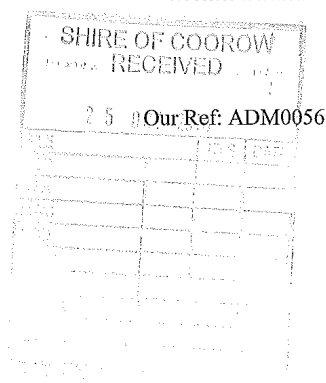
ATTACHMENT 10.1.4.2
Letter to Shire of Coorow

ADM0056 ICR 101018

SHIRE OF CARNAMAH



9-11 MACPHERSON STREET, CARNAMAH
PO BOX 80, CARNAMAH WA 6517
Phone: (08) 9951 7000
Fax: (08) 9951 1377
Email: shire@carnamah.wa.gov.au
Website: www.carnamah.wa.gov.au



21st October 2010

Cr Moira Girando
President
Shire of Coorow
Main Street
COOROW WA 6515

Dear Moira,

COOROW/CARNAMAH AMALGAMATION PROPOSAL

This letter is to confirm advice that the Carnamah Shire Council at its meeting yesterday, decided not to support an amalgamation of the Shires of Coorow and Carnamah. A copy of a letter to the Hon Minister for Local Government advising him of the situation is enclosed for your information.

Notwithstanding the fact that the amalgamation will not proceed, this opportunity is taken to thank you, your Councillors' and your staff for joining with the Councillors' and staff of Carnamah in comprehensively exploring the amalgamation proposal. This has been a most rewarding experience and the sharing of information and knowledge between all parties during the course of this exercise will be of continuing value into the future.

I would be pleased if you would convey Carnamah's gratitude to all concerned.

Yours sincerely

CR MERLE ISBISTER
PRESIDENT

Page 1 of 1

ATTACHMENT 10.4.1.3
Shire of Coorow letter to Minister for Local Government



Shire of Coorow

Main Street
P.O Box 42

Telephone: (08) 9952 0100
Facsimile: (08) 9952 1173
Email: shire@coorow.wa.gov.au

Enquiries: Mark Hook
You're Ref:
Our Ref:

Minister for Local Government, Heritage,
Citizenship and Multicultural interests
Level 12, Dumas House
2 Havelock Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Dear Hon. Minister

AMALGAMATION SHIRES OF COOROW AND CARNAMAH

I am writing this letter to keep you informed on the progress of the amalgamation of the Shires of Coorow and Carnamah.

In December 2009 Coorow rescinded its previous motions in relation to amalgamation and resolved to progress with an amalgamation with the Shire of Carnamah.

The Shire of Carnamah advised that before they could commit fully to the amalgamation of the two Shires they required studies to be undertaken to ascertain the implications of amalgamations and financial impacts on the two shires. These studies would then be put out for public comment by the Shire of Carnamah before the Shire of Carnamah would formally resolve to amalgamate with the Shire of Coorow.

The Shire of Carnamah and Coorow formed a working group consisting of both shire presidents, deputy presidents, and two councillors from each of the Council's along with the executive staff from each council.

Regular meetings have been held in a co-operative and constructive atmosphere and have been ably assisted by WALGA Staff and the Department of Local Government Staff. I would like to thank you for your staff involvement in this process.

The funded studies were undertaken by Dominic Carbone and Darren Long & Associates who presented their reports to the working group in Sept 2010 and the working group adopted their study.

The Shire of Coorow formally adopted the Dominic Carbone and Darren Long & Associates study at its Ordinary Meeting of Council on the 20th October 2010.

During the meeting I was advised by the Carnamah Shire President Cr Merle Isbister that the Shire of Carnamah had just resolved 'not to support an amalgamation with the Shire of Coorow.

The Shire of Coorow is now wondering where this leaves us in relation to the amalgamation issue. The Shire of Coorow supports amalgamations but with this decision will formally move away from amalgamation until a clearer path is given as to what amalgamations will be required by the State Government.

Carnamah is our northern neighbour and our communities share many physical and social commonalities and the Leeman town site borders the Shire of Carnamah and joint planning studies have shown that developing North is the logical way for Leeman to develop.

The Shire of Coorow in light of the Carnamah decision may well in the future look at a boundary adjustment with the Shire of Carnamah to allow for the growth of Leeman town site North. The Shire of Coorow will now also have to readdress what to do in relation to a formal regional transition group.

Council feels that it is unable to go to the Shire of Dandaragan and Moora with the view that as Carnamah don't want us will you look at an amalgamation with the Shire of Coorow as an adjoining neighbour. To me this is an untenable option for the Shire of Coorow.

The Shire of Coorow will discuss the Shire of Carnamah's decision fully during its forum sessions at its next ordinary meeting of council in its forum session and will also to discuss where to from here.

It would be appreciated if you or your staff could provide any information to the Shire of Coorow that will inform or guide the Shire of Coorow through this process.

Council has spent a considerable amount of time and energy already on the amalgamation process with the Shire of Carnamah and feel that we don't want to go down a similar path without a result in the end that will be a major benefit tho the Shire of Coorow ratepayers and Residents.

Please feel free to discuss this letter and the issue of amalgamation at any time I can be contacted on (08) 9951-8210 or 0428518211 or by email YILEEN@bigpond.com

Yours sincerely

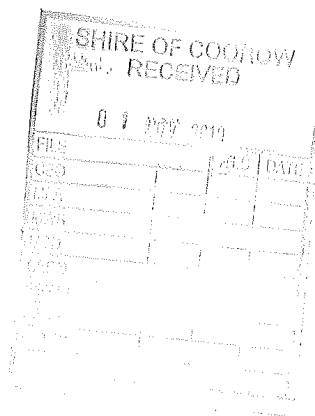
MOIRA J GIRANDO JP
SHIREPRESIDENT

ATTACHMENT 10.1.4.4
National Party Letter

ADM 0056 ICR 101271

25th October, 2010

Cr Moira Girando
President
PO Box 42
COOROW WA 6515



RE: LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM

Dear Cr Girando

I am writing to you and every other Country Local Government Authority as the State President of the Nationals WA. This is to ensure that your Councils and communities know that The Nationals WA are absolutely opposed to forced local government amalgamations.

We passed a motion as recently as 2009 at our State Conference that stated:

That this conference of The Nationals WA express total opposition to compulsory amalgamation of local government councils by either direct or indirect compulsion, and instructs our elected members in both houses of parliament to do everything possible to oppose compulsory amalgamation, and be supportive of those local governments that choose to voluntarily amalgamate

The Nationals believe, Local Government provides an important avenue of service delivery, a conduit in local communities and an important level of representation. Forced amalgamation has the potential to trigger resentment, uncertainty and isolation. Many residents are concerned with a loss of the local identity for their communities.

The Nationals WA do encourage Local Government to continually improve and adjust to deliver greater operating efficiencies or benefits for their communities and believe this can be done without forcing amalgamation.

As this is a party position, you can be assured that the Nationals Members of Parliament are very well aware of this stance and are expected to support this attitude in any parliamentary debate or vote.

I thank you for your time and I can be of assistance in the future please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards


Hon Colin Holt MLC
PRESIDENT
NATIONALS WA

PO Box 1418, West Perth WA 6872
ph 1300 628 792 fax 1300 858 792
info@nationalswa.com www.nationalswa.com

THE **NATIONALS** for Regional WA

10.1.5 GREEN HEAD VOLUNTEER BUSHFIRE BRIGADE SANTA 2010

AUTHOR Mark Hook
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST Nil
DATE OF REPORT 9 November 2010
ATTACHMENT
FILE ADM 0051

SUMMARY:

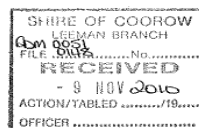
Council is being requested to donate \$200 towards the Green Head Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade Santa Clause for the Green Head children and community

BACKGROUND:

Council has received the following letter of request from the Green Head Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade.



Green Head Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade
PO BOX 83 Green Head WA 6514
ABN - 75 853 304 085
Fire Control Officer: Geoff Angwin 0427 195 680
Secretary: Julie Taylor 0428 631 138
Email: ja.taylor1@bigpond.com



5 November 2010

Mark Hook
CEO
Shire of Coorow
P.O. Box 238
LEEMAN WA 6514

Dear Mark,

Green Head Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade – Santa 2010

Since the brigades inception it has conducted Santa for the children and community of Green Head. This year Santa will be visiting Green Head on the 18th of December 2010.

The event provides the spirit of Christmas to the community and is the only Santa event in the town.

The brigade is seeking a donation from the Shire of Coorow towards the costs associated. Last year the Brigade outlaid \$400.00 from Brigade funds to stage this event. This year we are seeking a 50% contribution of \$200 from the Shire for our 2010 Santa day.

This contribution could be drawn from "Other" under the Donations Account, which currently has \$9200.00 of unallocated funding.

On behalf of the Brigade I trust council will give our request due consideration and we await a favourable response.


Geoff Angwin
FCO
GHVBFB

www.ghvbfb.org.au

COMMENT:

Council does have money allocated in the budget for other under the donations and grants account and has allocated monies for other Xmas type events.

Council has currently allocated \$1800 from the section as other under the donations account leaving a balance of \$8200 to allocate.

Local Government Act 1995

Nil

Nil

Council has currently allocated the following items marked in yellow from the donations account.

North Midlands Ag Society	\$150		
Coorow Primary School	\$100		
Leeman Primary School	\$100		
Leeman Playgroup	\$500		
Midwest Group Affiliated Ag Societies	\$150		
Volunteers Week Function	\$2,000		
Coorow Xmas Party and Business Sun downer	\$100		
Christmas Lights Prizes \$100 x 3 Towns	\$300		
Aust Day Coorow	\$200		
Aust Day Leeman	\$200		
Aust Day Green Head	\$200		
RSL Quiet Lion Tour	\$400		
Jurien Bay Youth Care District Council	\$500		
Coorow Seniors Expo	\$200		
Coastal Seniors trip to Mt Lesiuer	\$100		
Leeman Progress Association-Citizen of the Year Function	\$200		
Green Head Anzac Day Service	\$300		
Leeman Anzac Day Service	\$300		
Leeman Volunteer Search and Sea Rescue Group Naiad Boat	\$20,000		
St John Ambulance - Leeman	\$0		
St John Ambulance - Coorow	\$0		
Other	\$10,000	E Muller	\$400
		JB Dist	\$400
		High School	
		Coorow Xmas Tree	\$1,000
		Balance	\$8,200
	\$36,000		

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council donate the amount of \$200 to the Green Head Volunteer Bushfire Brigade Santa 2010 under the donations and grants account 0212 allocated in the 2010/11 adopted budget.

RESOLUTION:

2010/205

Moved: Cr Bothe

Seconded: Cr Williams

That Council donate the amount of \$200 to the Green Head Volunteer Bushfire Brigade Santa 2010 under the donations and grants account 0212 allocated in the 2010/11 adopted budget.

CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority

10.1.6 PROPOSED NEW STANDING ORDERS LOCAL LAW

AUTHOR	Mark Hook
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	9 November 2010
ATTACHMENT	Standing Orders under separate attachment 10.1.6
FILE	ADM 0280

SUMMARY:

The purpose of this report is:

- (1) to allow the Presiding Person to give notice to the meeting of the intent to make a new Standing Orders local law; and
- (2) to allow the Presiding Person to give notice of the purpose and effect of the proposed Standing Orders Local Law,
- (3) for the Council to adopt the proposed Standing Orders Local Law, and
- (4) to allow for advertising of the proposed Standing Orders local law for public comment.

BACKGROUND:

The Council has power under section 3.5 of the *Local Government Act 1995* to make local laws for it to perform any of its functions under the Local Government Act.

The Councils existing Standing Orders Local Law was first adopted by Council on 20 April 1999, and gazetted on 30 April 1999. Since its gazettal, there have been numerous changes to legislation and modifications to the Standing Orders Model local law as a result of reviews conducted by the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation.

It is proposed that the Council introduce a new Standing Orders local law that reflects current legislative requirements and Councils contemporary meeting procedures, and repeal the existing local law.

COMMENT:

The proposed new Standing Orders local law is based on the City of South Perth model gazetted in 2007 and incorporates all amendments made to that model by City since its gazettal.

A copy of the proposed Standing Orders local law 2010 is attached.

In making a new local law, the Shire must comply with the provisions of section 3.12 of the Act.

The Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations (Regulation 3) states that for the purpose of Section 3.12(2) of the Act, the person presiding at a council meeting is to give notice of the purpose of the local law by ensuring that the purpose and effect of the proposed local law is included in the agenda for that purpose and the minutes of the meeting of the council include the purpose and effect of the proposed local law.

The purpose of this local law is to provide rules and guidelines which apply to the conduct of meetings of the Council and its committees and to meetings of electors.

The effect of this local law is that all meetings are to be conducted in accordance with the Act, the Regulations and these Standing Orders.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government Act 1995, Part 3, specifically Section 3.12 of the Local Government Act 1995.

Functions and General Regulations 1996, regulation 3, which states that for the purpose of Section 3.12(2) of the Local Government Act the person presiding at a council meeting is to give notice of the purpose of the local law by ensuring that the purpose and effect of the proposed local law is included in the agenda for that purpose and the minutes of the meeting of the council include the purpose and effect of the proposed local law.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Up to date and relevant local laws are an important cornerstone of good governance. Local Government has a statutory and moral obligation to ensure that the regulation of local matters is conducted in a fair, efficient and reasonable manner.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

As required by section 3.12 the *Local Government Act 1995*, an advertisement is to be placed, in a state-wide newspaper, inviting the public to comment on the proposed local law, with submissions being open for a period of not less than 6 weeks (42 days).

The advertisement will be placed once Council has resolved its intent to make the local law.

In addition, copies of the proposed Local Law, as amended, (gazettal copy), and the National Competition Policy review must be sent to the relevant Minister for comment, in this case the Minister for Local Government.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil at this stage.

The introduction of the proposed new local law may require Council to consider adopting new policies relating to the administration of certain aspects of meetings, such as public question time, deputations, etc. The adoption of such policies should be undertaken after the final adoption of the proposed local law, and after considering any comments from the Department of Local Government in relation to the local law.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Advertising costs associated with state-wide advertising and gazettal of the local law in the *Government Gazette*.

VOTING REQUIREMENT:

Absolute Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. adopt the proposed Shire of Coorow Standing Orders Local Law 2010, as contained in the Attachment for advertising purposes;
2. pursuant to section 3.12 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, give Statewide public notice that it intends to make the Shire of Coorow Standing Orders Local Law 2010, as contained in the Attachment;
 - (a) the purpose of which is to provide rules and guidelines which apply to the conduct of meetings of the Council and its committees and to meetings of electors.; and
 - (b) the effect being that all meetings are to be conducted in accordance with the Act, the Regulations and these Standing Orders.

RESOLUTION:

2010/206

Moved: Cr Williams

Seconded: Cr McTaggart

That Council:

1. *adopt the proposed Shire of Coorow Standing Orders Local Law 2010, as contained in the Attachment for advertising purposes;*
2. *pursuant to section 3.12 of the Local Government Act 1995, give Statewide public notice that it intends to make the Shire of Coorow Standing Orders Local Law 2010, as contained in the Attachment*
 - (a) the purpose of which is to provide rules and guidelines which apply to the conduct of meetings of the Council and its committees and to meetings of electors.; and*
 - (b) the effect being that all meetings are to be conducted in accordance with the Act, the Regulations and these Standing Orders.*

CARRIED 8/0
Absolute Majority

The CEO read out aloud the purpose and effect of the Standing Orders Local Law.

10.1.7 THANK A VOLUNTEER -FUNCTION

AUTHOR	Mark Hook
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	9 November 2010
ATTACHMENT	Nil
FILE	ADM 0321

SUMMARY:

Council is being requested to hold a cocktail function in Coorow and Leeman at the Leeman Recreation Centre on the 15th December 2010 (after the Council meeting) and at the Coorow Town Hall on the 17th December 2010 with the invitation being sent to the Silver Chain and Community Nurses and two Delegates from the Community Groups.

BACKGROUND:

Council discussed this issue at a forum session in August 2010 and an amount of \$2,000 was placed in the in the 2010/11 Budget for such an event. The Chief Executive Officer has also been able to attract funding of \$1,100 inclusive of GST through the "Thank a Volunteer Day Event" Fund.

COMMENT:

There have been general discussions around a Christmas BBQ or one during Volunteer week. As it is close to Christmas and people are starting to organise staff Christmas events and harvest is still ongoing it may be better to hold the Thank a Volunteer Event in February or March 2011.

The grant application submitted advised that Council would hold the "thank a volunteer" function in December 2010. The Department for Communities has advised that this may be amended to go into the following year.

I believe the best option would be for Council to hold a Cocktail evening lasting for a couple of hours at each town with the one at Leeman being held in the Leeman Recreation Centre and catered for by one of the Local Sporting Clubs. The Coorow event to be held in the Coorow Town Hall and catered by one of the Local Sporting or Community Groups.

The cocktail evening would comprise of a Beer and Wine and small hors d'oeuvres type catering.

Invitation should be sent to the Silver Chain and Community Nurses and two delegates from the community groups.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government Act 1995

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The cost of the event is still being quoted for from the Local Clubs. Budget Allocation was \$2,000 plus grants of \$1,000 Total allocation for event \$3,000

PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENT:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council holds a cocktail function in Coorow and Leeman at the Leeman Recreation Centre on the 15th December 2010 (after the Council meeting) and at the Coorow Town Hall on the 17th December 2010 with the invitation being sent to the Silver Chain and Community Nurses and two delegates from the community groups.

RESOLUTION:

2010/207

Moved: Cr Williams

Seconded: Cr McDonald

That Council holds a cocktail function in Coorow and Leeman at the Leeman Recreation Centre on the 15th December 2010 (after the Council meeting) and at the Coorow Town Hall on the 17th December 2010 with the invitation being sent to the Silver Chain and Community Nurses and two delegates from the community groups.

***CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority***

Cr Waite declared a Direct Financial Interest in Item 10.2.1 being that she is an Agricultural Farmer and user of crop chemicals and left the Meeting at 3.46pm.

Cr Bothe declared a Direct Financial Interest in Item 10.2.1 being that he is an Agricultural Farmer and user of crop chemicals and left the Meeting at 3.46pm

10.2 MANAGER REGULATORY SERVICES:

10.2.1 PERMIT TO USE OF 2, 4-D HVE

AUTHOR	Dave Hadden
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	25 October 2010
ATTACHMENT	10.2.1 Permit 11891
FILE	ADM 0135

SUMMARY:

Council to consider permitting farmers to use highly volatile forms of the herbicide 2, 4-D through the summer and autumn of 2010/11 in the Shire of Coorow.

BACKGROUND:

On 3 October 2006, the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) announced the suspension of products containing highly volatile forms of the herbicide 2, 4-D (2,4-D HVEs).

The high volatile ester forms of 2, 4-D have been suspended because they are likely to have unintended harmful effects on non-target vegetation (non-target crops and native vegetation) and/or aquatic organisms. The HVEs have a comparatively low vapour pressure and readily evaporate (volatilise) under typical Australian climatic conditions.

Even when applied correctly, the chemicals can evaporate several hours or days after application and enter the airstream as a vapour. This vapour can be carried in unpredictable directions and many kilometres by the wind and can settle on whatever is in its path. It is because the potential for unintended harm to non-target vegetation and aquatic organisms is so significant and cannot be mitigated that the APVMA has taken the decision to suspend registration of these products and issue new instructions for use.

There are many other herbicides registered for the same uses as the high volatile esters including several other forms of 2, 4-D. However the high volatile ester forms of 2, 4-D is generally cheaper than the alternatives.

Council considered this matter at the December 2006 Ordinary Meeting. Whilst Council did not resolve, the following motion was defeated:

Cr Girando declared an Impartiality Interest in Item 10.1.2 being that she could be a potential user of these products and left the meeting at 4.33pm.

Cr Waite declared a Direct Financial Interest in Item 10.1.2 being that she is an agricultural farmer and left the meeting at 4.33pm.

Cr Stacy declared an Indirect Financial Interest in Item 10.1.2 being that he would be interested in obtaining a permit to use 2,4-D HVEs and left the meeting at 4.33pm.

RESOLUTION: 2006-267

Moved: Rackemann Seconded: George

That Cr Eaton be appointed as Chair for Items 10.1.2 and 10.1.3

CARRIED

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council seek to have the Shire of Coorow added to a permit issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority that permits farmers in the Wheatbelt area of Western Australia to use of high volatile ester forms of 2,4-D until 30 April 2007.

MOTION:

Moved: McDonald Seconded: Rackemann

That Council seek to have the Shire of Coorow added to a permit issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority that permits farmers in the Wheatbelt area of Western Australia to use of high volatile ester forms of 2,4-D until 30 April 2007.

LOST 0/5

The motion was defeated due to health and environmental concerns associated with the use of the product.

Cr Waite returned to the meeting at 4.46pm.

The CBH Ltd application was subsequently granted as APVMA Permit PER9673.

Because the APVMA decision restricting use of 2,4-D HVE was rendered after many growers had already purchased 2,4-D HVE products in anticipation of spring and summer use, and because adequate stocks of low-volatile alternatives were judged not to be adequately available in September 2006 (when 2,4-D HVE suspension occurred), the APVMA was willing to consider a permit request for use of the HVEs provided that special conditions could be met.

Council then held a Special Meeting in December 2006 to discuss this matter where the following was resolved:

RESOLUTION: 2006-286

Moved: O'Callaghan Seconded: McDonald

That Council agrees to allow to use of high volatile ester forms of 2,4-D until 30 April 2007 within the Shire of Coorow and will apply to have the Shire of Coorow added to the Permit PER9673 issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority with the following restrictions:

1. townsites are deemed to be a sensitive area under PER9673 and use is not permitted within 1 kilometre of the towns of Coorow, Leeman, Green Head and Marchagee; and
2. plant nurseries, aquaculture operations and wildflower crops are deemed to be a sensitive areas under PER9673 and use is not permitted within 1 kilometre of these operations.

CARRIED 6/0

Council received an email in mid November 2009 requesting that Council approve a permit to allow the use of 2,4-D HVEs for the control of summer weeds that will be particularly prevalent with recent rain.

Summer weeds reduce moisture in the soil and use nutrients such as nitrogen which are mineralised rapidly in the warm, moist conditions with summer rain. Conservation of moisture and nutrients are critical to achieving optimal crop yield and quality.

Use of 2,4-D HVEs is a common method of control and many farmers have already purchased stocks of this chemical. Local small businesses have also purchased stock of the chemical for resale. The permit will allow growers to utilise these stocks of 2,4-D HVEs during this summer rather than purchase additional chemical.

The alternative to 2,4-D HVEs for most land owners will be a low volatile ester form of 2,4-D product. This alternative product, commonly known as LV600, is slightly dearer in terms of purchase and requires a 50% higher rate of application to achieve a similar control of problem weeds.

Council can have restrictions on the use of 2,4-D HVEs near towns, nurseries, tree farms, aquatic environments or any other location in the Shire of included in the Permit.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government Act 1995

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Should Council apply to the APVMA to join the permit to use 2,4-D HVE, this permit will only apply to 31 May 2011. Future permits appear unlikely because manufacturers will probably not gain access to cost efficient production volumes because 2,4-D HVEs are now banned in the eastern states of Australia. This is the only permit currently being sought in Australia.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications for Council. However local growers will require purchasing additional chemical if the Shire of Coorow is not included in the Permit.

VOTING REQUIREMENT:

Absolute majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council agrees to allow to use of high volatile ester forms of 2,4-D until 31 May 2011 within the Shire of Coorow and will apply to have the Shire of Coorow added to the Permit issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority with the following restrictions:

1. townsites are deemed to be a sensitive area and use is not permitted within 1 kilometre of the towns of Coorow, Leeman, Green Head and Marchagee; and
2. plant nurseries, aquaculture operations, natural water courses and wildflower crops are deemed to be a sensitive areas and use is not permitted within 1 kilometre of these operations;

RESOLUTION:

2010/208

Moved: Cr Girando

Seconded: Cr McTaggart

That Council agrees to allow to use of high volatile ester forms of 2,4-D until 31 May 2011 within the Shire of Coorow and will apply to have the Shire of Coorow added to the Permit issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority with the following restrictions:

- 1. townsites are deemed to be a sensitive area and use is not permitted within 1 kilometre of the towns of Coorow, Leeman, Green Head and Marchagee; and*
- 2. plant nurseries, aquaculture operations, natural water courses and wildflower crops are deemed to be a sensitive areas and use is not permitted within 1 kilometre of these operations;*

***CARRIED 6/0
Simple Majority***

Cr Waite and Cr Bothe re-joined the meeting at 3.52pm



Australian Government
Australian Pesticides and
Veterinary Medicines Authority

PERMIT TO ALLOW USE OF AN AGVET CHEMICAL PRODUCT CONTRARY TO INSTRUCTIONS

2,4-D High Volatile Ester (HVE) - Use During Suspension

PERMIT NUMBER – PER11891

BACKGROUND TO PERMIT

Nufarm has sought a permit for use of the high-volatile ester (HVE) forms of 2,4-D by growers and land managers in the cereal growing areas of WA during the 2009/10 summer/autumn period. (This period is outside the allowed spraying window from 1 June to 31 August.)

This permit has been issued to allow the generation of atmospheric monitoring data. The permit is conditional on the undertaking of atmospheric monitoring studies for 2,4-D HVEs in the permit use area. The Conditions of Use are detailed below.

Note that the permit will be limited to the summer/autumn season from 25 November 2009 through to 31 May 2010.

In Appendix 1, individual shires which notified their support for the permit are listed. (Note that version 2 of this permit is the same as version 1 with the exception that there are a few changes to Appendix 1).

During the suspension period the 2,4-D HVEs can only be applied by ground-boom (no aerial application or mister application has been sought or permitted) and the allowable application rate (180–700 mL/ha) is lower than the maximum label rate of 1 L/ha permitted during the suspension period.

The necessary criteria for issuing the permit have been satisfied.

PERMIT DETAILS

This permit is issued under s.114 (1) and (3) of the Agvet Codes.

This permit lists the permitted dealings for suspended products carrying new instructions for use during the suspension period, attached to the container.

Any person dealing with the products in accordance with this permit must comply with all the requirements as specified in the Agvet Code of their state.

This permit allows any person, only as stipulated below and listed in **Appendix 1**, for the period specified below, in the jurisdictions of WA, to deal with 2,4-D HVE products as specified in **Directions for Use**, subject to the **Conditions of Use** being complied with.

THIS PERMIT IS IN FORCE FROM 25 NOVEMBER 2009 TO 31 MAY 2010.

Permit Requester:
Nufarm Australia Limited
PO Box 103
LAVERTON VIC 3028

Persons who can use the product under this permit:

Growers or landholders in the shires listed in Appendix 1, or persons acting as their agent (e.g. spray contractors operating on the grower's or landholder's property within the shires listed in Appendix 1).

CONDITIONS OF USE

Atmospheric Monitoring Trials

As a condition of this permit, further monitoring trials measuring atmospheric levels of 2,4-D ethyl ester on a regional basis must be conducted within the permit timeframe.

The trials must be conducted in accordance with the protocols submitted to the APVMA on 19 November 2009, taking into account any additional recommendations from the APVMA that may be provided following evaluation of those protocols.

It is important that the monitoring takes place in areas where application of 2,4-D HVEs is occurring and under environmental conditions, typical of 2,4-D ethyl ester use.

Spray Records

Full spray records from all use under this permit must be collected by the permit requester or relevant State department for the duration of this permit.

Products to be used

Only products containing 2,4-D ethyl ester active constituent (AC) with AC Approval Numbers 47189 or 59395, or 2,4-D isobutyl ester with AC Approval Number 59931 (see Record of Approved Active Constituents <http://www.apvma.gov.au/actives/subpage_actives.shtml>).

Directions for Use

Situation	Pest	Rate
PASTURES (non-legume), STUBBLE AND FALLOW AREAS*	CONTROL OF WEEDS AS PER PRODUCT LABEL*	180 to 700 mL product/ha.
* UNLESS VARIATIONS IN THE "ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS" SECTION PROHIBIT OR AMEND LABEL INSTRUCTIONS.		

Critical Use Comments:

DO NOT exceed 700 mL of product/ha.

DO NOT apply by air or by ground-based misters.

Apply **ONLY** by ground boom-spray (or knapsack if spot spraying).

To reduce spray drift, keep the ground-boom as low as practicable.

To reduce vaporisation potential, apply as early as possible in the morning, and avoid application in the heat of the day.

Some soils may retain their heat for many hours after sunset. Treatment of fields with such soils should be left until conditions have cooled.

See **ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS** particularly with respect to:

- (i) use (e.g. application, buffers, droplet size etc),
- (ii) neighbour notification,
- (iii) record keeping,
- (iv) monitoring *and*
- (v) shire-based restraints for individual shires (see Appendix-1).

NOTE: IF A SHIRE RESTRICTION IS LESS RESTRICTIVE THAN ANY PERMIT CONDITION/RESTRICTION, THE PERMIT CONDITION/RESTRICTION APPLIES.

Withholding Period:

DO NOT GRAZE TREATED AREAS, OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED, FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Jurisdiction: WA **only** (and **only** as per the Shire list provided in Appendix 1).

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS:

PERMITTED DEALINGS

A. USE

Products containing 2,4-D HVE active constituent may be used in the locations specified in Appendix 1, in accordance with the following instructions:

1. These instructions apply only to the use of products allowed under this permit, namely products containing 2,4-D ethyl ester active constituent (AC) with AC Approval Numbers 47189 or 59395, or 2,4-D isobutyl ester with AC Approval Number 59931 (see Record of Approved Active Constituents <http://www.apvma.gov.au/actives/subpage_actives.shtml>).
2. These instructions are for the period of 25 November 2009 to 31 May 2010.

3. **PERSONS** who wish to prepare for use and/or use products for the purposes specified in this permit **must** read, or have read to them, the details and conditions of this permit.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS before using or otherwise handling the product.

4. When using or otherwise handling the product, follow these instructions:
- other than as specified below, the products must be used in accordance with the instructions on the label attached to the container.
 - where the following instructions are inconsistent with the label instructions, the instructions in this notice must be followed.

5. **RESTRAINTS**

This is a PHENOXY HERBICIDE that can cause severe damage to native vegetation and susceptible crops such as cotton, grapes, tomatoes, oilseed crops and ornamentals.

DO NOT apply this product by air.

DO NOT apply this product

- in aquatic situations
- to rights of way
- as a harvest aid/salvage spray

DO NOT apply more than 560 g ae/ha (700 mL of the product per ha) (ae = active equivalent)

DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.

DO NOT apply unless wind speed is more than 3 kilometres per hour and less than 15 kilometres per hour as measured at the application site.

DO NOT apply with smaller than Coarse to Very Coarse spray droplets according to the ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles.

DO NOT use if rain is likely within 6 hours.

DO NOT apply within 10 km of grapevines or tomatoes.

DO NOT apply within 1 km of potentially sensitive or susceptible aquatic areas or non-target vegetation. The latter includes seedling and plant nurseries, wildflower processing crops and horticultural crops, but this is **not** an exhaustive list.

B. NOTIFICATION OF NEIGHBOURS OR NEARBY GROWERS

BEFORE spraying, users of this permit **MUST** assess whether there are any likely crops or industries near the application site, which may be adversely affected by 2,4-D (e.g. seedling nurseries, processed wildflower farms, grapevines, tomatoes etc). This assessment must be recorded before spraying commences. See section C (below) for record-keeping requirements.

From this assessment, users must:

- plan and execute notification of neighbours or nearby growers where the user considers it is necessary;
- record such notification; and
- design, record and implement appropriate buffers between the treated site and the potentially susceptible or sensitive sites.

3. **PERSONS** who wish to prepare for use and/or use products for the purposes specified in the permit **must** read, or have read to them, the details and conditions of this permit.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS before using or otherwise handling the product.

4. When using or otherwise handling the product, follow these instructions:
- other than as specified below, the products must be used in accordance with the instructions on the label attached to the container.
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DO NOT apply within 1 km of potentially sensitive or susceptible aquatic areas or non-target vegetation. The latter includes seedling and plant nurseries, wildflower processing crops and horticultural crops, but this is **not** an exhaustive list.

B. NOTIFICATION OF NEIGHBOURS OR NEARBY GROWERS

BEFORE spraying, users of this permit **MUST** assess whether there are any likely crops or industries near the application site, which may be adversely affected by 2,4-D (e.g. seedling nurseries, processed wildflower farms, grapevines, tomatoes etc). This assessment must be recorded before spraying commences. See section C (below) for record-keeping requirements.

From this assessment, users must:

- plan and execute notification of neighbours or nearby growers where the user considers it is necessary;
- record such notification; and
- design, record and implement appropriate buffers between the treated site and the potentially susceptible or sensitive sites.

At an absolute minimum, a protective no-spray zone (buffer) of 10 km is required for grapevines and tomatoes, and 1 km for any other susceptible crops or sensitive areas. It is the user's responsibility to assess his/her situation with respect to susceptible crops or sensitive areas.

The records stipulated above must be maintained for a minimum period of two years from the date of expiry of this permit, and must be made available to the APVMA, the permit holder or relevant State Department upon request.

C. SPRAY RECORDS AND MONITORING

Application

The permit holder must maintain records of the spray-applications performed under this permit. Specifically details must include:

General:

Name and address of farm owner (or grower, if grower is not owner)	Name and address of person who applied 2,4-D HVE	Date of application
Whether neighbours have been notified (this is mandatory in some shires)	Map of farm with treated field or paddock outlined on map and field number or name indicated	Area of field or paddock sprayed with 2,4-D HVE

Crop/situation and Pest Details:

Name of crop/situation	Major types of pests present	Pest stage of growth
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Weather Conditions at Application Site:

Conditions at time of application (showers, overcast, partly cloudy, clear sky, inversion conditions)	Temperature and humidity at time of application	Wind speed and direction at beginning of application
Wind consistency (gusty/steady breeze, direction steady/variable)	Whether wind direction changed during application and to where	Whether wind speed changed during application and to what

Application Details:

Sprayer pressure used	Equipment and type of nozzles used	Speed of ground application equipment
Product name or unique APVMA approval number	Amount of 2,4-D product applied per hectare	Total volume of spray mixture applied per hectare
Any additives used in mixture and rate of use	Time at beginning of application	Time at end of application

A statement saying the information on this record is accurate and correct, followed by the signature of the user.

A spray application record sheet is available from the APVMA website at http://www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/downloads/2_4_d_sprayrecord.pdf.

Monitoring

Any adverse experiences observed or brought to the attention of a permit user must be reported to the APVMA and the relevant WA state department (e.g. the WA Dept. of Health or the WA Dept. of Environment and Conservation), within 3 days of the observation or the communication of information about the event.

Records

All the records stated above regarding applicators of the spray treatment and the spray applications of a 2,4-D product allowed to be used according to this permit, must be filled out within 24 hours of completing such an application.

The application details must be maintained for a minimum period of two years from the date of expiry of this permit, and must be made available to the APVMA upon request.

D. SPECIFIC LOCATIONS FOR USE OF THIS PERMIT

See **APPENDIX 1**.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

This permit may not be renewed. Compelling data would need to be submitted to the APVMA, and assessed as addressing the concerns of the review of 2,4-D before such renewal could be considered.

Issued by

Dr Raj BHULA
Delegated Officer

11 December 2009

Note: Permit amended on 11 December 2009 to reflect only those shires that indicated their support for the permit.

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF WA SHIRES FOR 2,4-D HVE PERMIT [25/11/09 TO 31/5/10] AND LIST OF EXTRA RESTRICTIONS*¹ SPECIFIED BY INDIVIDUAL SHIRES.

<u>SHIRE of</u>	<u>Specific Shire restrictions</u>
Beverley	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Bruce Rock	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Carnamah	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 200m of the townsites of Carnamah and Eneabba, nature reserves, waterways or 1 km of wildflower crops within the shire. [NOTE: The 1 km buffer of this permit may apply to all these areas, if a permit user considers them to be sensitive or susceptible areas.]
Chapman Valley	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within a 50 km radius of Geraldton city (as intensive agriculture, viticulture, aquaculture [etc] are developing in this area).
Corrigin	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 1 km of the townships of Corrigin and Bullaring.
Coorow	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Cuballing	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Cunderdin	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Dalwallinu	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 200 m of the townships of Dalwallinu, Buntine, Kalannie, Pithara or Wubin or within 200 m of any reserves within the Shire. Also note there is one tree-nursery in Kalannie. [NOTE: The 1 km buffer of this permit may apply to these instead, if a permit user considers them to be sensitive or susceptible areas.]
Dowerin	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Dumbleyung	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 1 km of the townsites of Dumbleyung, Kukerin or Moutyinning.
Gnowangerup	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 1 km of the townships of Ongerup, Gnowangerup and Borden.
Goomalling	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions

***¹: IF A SHIRE RESTRICTION IS LESS RESTRICTIVE THAN ANY PERMIT RESTRICTION (ABOVE), THE PERMIT RESTRICTION APPLIES.**

Irwin	<p>NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 1 km of the townships of Dongara and Port Denison, or within 1 km of any reserves, natural water bodies and intensive agriculture within the Shire.</p> <p>Permit-users/landowners should contact neighbours to ensure 2,4-D HVEs will not affect the operations of those neighbours. This is mandatory around the Irwin townsite where viticulture and horticulture may be affected.</p> <p>The state 10 km buffer for grapes & tomatoes still applies, as does the permit's 1 km buffer for any other sensitive or susceptible areas.</p>
Jerramungup	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Katanning	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Kelleberrin	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 100 m around the boundaries of any townsites within the Shire of Kelleberin.
Kent	<p>NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 200 m of the townships of Nyabing and Pingrup, or within 200 m of any reserves within the Shire.</p> <p>[NOTE: The 1 km buffer of the permit may apply to these instead, if a permit user considers them to be sensitive or susceptible areas.]</p>
Kondinin	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Koorda	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Kulin	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Lake Grace	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Merridin	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 1 km of any nature reserves or water-bodies/water-ways within the Shire.
Mingenew	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Moora	<p>NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 5 km of the towns of Moora, Watheroo, Miling, Coomberdale and Bindi Bindi.</p> <p>NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 10km of the orchard/horticulture activities located on the western part of the shire, and the vineyard in the Koojan area.</p> <p>NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 1 km of reserves and natural waterways</p> <p>User must observe wind conditions before spraying</p> <p>Permit users/landowners should contact their neighbours to ensure the 2,4-D will not affect neighbours</p>
Morawa	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Mt Marshall	Growers must carefully observe wind conditions before spraying near townships and granite rock catchment areas.
Mukinbudin	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Mullewa	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Narembreen	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 1 km of the township of Narembreen.

Narrogin	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 1 km of the Narrogin townsite boundaries or any other sensitive areas.
Northam	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 10 km of grapevines, 2 km of any townships, 2 km of any sensitive crops/industries (e.g. tree farms or nurseries) or 200 m of any waterway (regardless of operator opinion as to whether such waterway is a sensitive area or not). [NOTE: The state 10 km buffer for grapes and tomatoes still applies, as does the 1 km buffer for any other sensitive or susceptible areas.]
Northampton	Permit-users/landowners should contact their neighbours to ensure the 2,4-D will not affect neighbours' operations. This is mandatory in the southern part of the shire, where grapes, horticulture and orchids may be affected. [NOTE: The state 10 km buffer for grapes and tomatoes still applies, as does the 1 km buffer for any other sensitive or susceptible areas.]
Nungarin	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Perenjori	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Pingelly	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Quairading	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 1 km of Quairading and Dangin townships.
Ravensthorpe	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 1 km of any town site, residential, or special residential, or special rural zone within the Shire of Ravensthorpe. Council recommends that a 1 km buffer be implemented by users, wherever there are wildflowers, waterways, state forests and sensitive crops (e.g. tree nurseries)
Tammin	There is one tree nursery in the shire. The permit buffer zones apply to this site i.e. a minimum of a 1 km buffer but potentially 10 km if grapevines or tomatoes are produced there.
Three Springs	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Trayning	Growers must carefully observe wind conditions before spraying near townships and granite rock catchment areas.
Victoria Plains	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Wagin	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 1 km of any townsite, aquaculture operations or potable-water catchment areas.
West Arthur	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Williams	As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions
Wongan-Ballidu	NO use of 2,4-D HVEs within 200 m of the townships of Wongan Hills, Ballidu, Cadoux or Burakin, or within 200 m of any reserves within the shire. Also note there is a tree-nursery in each of Wongan and Cadoux. [NOTE: The 1 km buffer of this permit may apply to these instead, if a permit user considers them to be sensitive or susceptible areas]

Wyalkatchem

As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions

Yilgarn

As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions

York

As per permit restrictions: no extra shire-based restrictions

10.2.2 LOCAL PLANNING POLICY- 6.6.15 SEA CONTAINERS

AUTHOR	Simon Lancaster
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	1 November 2010
ATTACHMENT	10.2.2
FILE	Policy Manual

SUMMARY:

Shire staff have prepared a revised Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers following the 20 October 2010 Council meeting and recommend commencement of its advertising.

BACKGROUND:

All Local Planning Policies are to be reviewed annually by the Chief Executive Officer and during the operation of Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers it has become apparent that some minor amendments to the Policy will improve its ability to meet the strategic direction of Council, and enable greater consistency and efficiency when dealing with applications, thereby providing an improved level of service to the community.

The purpose of this report is to present a draft update of Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers for the Council’s consideration under Section 2.4 of its Town Planning Scheme No.2 (‘the Scheme’).

Council previously resolved at its 20 October 2010 meeting:

“That the Officers Recommendation as shown in the Agenda not be adopted and that this item be deferred to: the next ordinary meeting of Council to allow for some clarification on issues relating to this item.”

It is understood that the Council sought to include an additional clause that would allow for sea containers to be sited permanently in residential areas where they were clad in wall and roof sheeting to give the appearance of a shed structure.

Shire staff have therefore replaced part 3 of the draft Policy 6.6.15 as presented to the 20 October 2010 Council meeting:

“The placement of a sea container will not be permitted on land zoned Residential.”

to instead read (as contained in the Officer Recommendation):

“The placement of a sea container will not be permitted on land zoned ‘Residential’ (exception will be considered for the permanent siting of sea containers that are externally clad in wall and roof sheeting of materials, colours and design that give the appearance of a shed structure to the satisfaction of the Local Government).”

It is not considered that the above amendment would conflict with the South Bay Development Guidelines, however, Council may consider it appropriate that South Bay be excluded from this provision for permanent placement of sea containers, in which case part 3 could read as follows:

“The placement of a sea container will not be permitted on land zoned ‘Residential’ (exception will be considered for the permanent siting of sea containers in residential areas other than South Bay, that are externally clad in wall and roof sheeting of materials, colours and design that give the appearance of a shed structure to the satisfaction of the Local Government).”

A copy of the November 2010 draft version of Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers has been included for Council’s consideration as Attachment 10.2.2.

COMMENT:

The operation of Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers has revealed that there are three areas where the policy could be amended to better meet with Council’s direction and improve consistency when dealing with applications:

- Currently the Policy allows for applications to be made for the placement of sea containers upon ‘Residential’ zoned land for storage associated purposes, however given the impact of these structures upon the appearance of a locality it is generally recommended that sea containers not be supported upon ‘Residential’ zoned land unless there is a current building licence issued for that property. In such instances the owner/applicant would be exempt from making an application to Council but would be required to remove the sea container at the completion of the structure or within 24 months from the date of issue of the building licence.
- Applications are currently not required for sea containers proposed to be placed upon land zoned ‘Industrial’ or upon ‘Rural’ zoned land greater than 20 hectares in area. It is recommended that applications be required for sea containers to be placed upon ‘Industrial’ zoned land in order to assist in protecting the visual appearance and amenity standards of the Shire’s industrial areas.
- It is proposed that sea containers may be placed upon ‘Industrial’ zoned land indefinitely, provided the sea container is kept in good repair with no rust marks and is of a uniform colour which is matching and/or complementary to the existing development on-site.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

A Local Planning Policy is not part of the Scheme and does not bind the Local Government in respect of any application for planning approval but the Local Government is to have due regard to the provisions of the Policy and the objectives which the Policy is designed to achieve before making its determination.

Section 2.2 of the Scheme allows for Council to formulate, review or rescind Local Planning Policies:

“2.2 Local Planning Policies

The local government may prepare a Local Planning Policy in respect of any matter related to the planning and development of the Scheme area so as to apply –

- (a) generally or for a particular class or classes of matters;
and*
- (b) throughout the Scheme area or in one or more parts of the Scheme area;*

and may amend or add to or rescind the Policy.”

Sections 2.4.6 and 2.5 of the Scheme requires the Council to publish a notice of the proposed amendments to its Policy once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the Scheme area giving details of the subject and nature of the amended Policy, where it may be inspected, in what form submissions may be made, and the date of the submission period (which shall not be less than 21 days). At the conclusion of the advertising period the Council is required to review the amended Policy in the light of any submissions made, and may resolve to adopt the amended Policy with or without modification, or not proceed with the amended Policy. Should no written, author-identified objections be received the Council can delegate authority to its Chief Executive Officer to proceed to adopt draft Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers and proceed to publish a notice advising of this adoption in a local newspaper pursuant to Section 2.4.3 of the Scheme.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATION:

For the most part Local Planning Policies are formulated and aligned with a strategic planning direction as set by Council. The establishment of Local Planning Policies aid in guiding the type and standard of development the Council views as appropriate within particular areas of the Shire. As previously mentioned, Policies also provide a consistent approach to approving land use and development. Therefore, as a general rule it is important the Council not waiver from an adopted policy position without specific justification being provided and planning merit being identified.

This report and the draft updated Policy highlight the importance of a continued review of Local Planning Policies to keep pace with current development trends, demands and Council expectations.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

It is suggested that the November 2010 version of Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers be initiated by Council, and that should no written, author-identified objections be received the Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to proceed to adopt draft Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers and proceed to publish a notice to this effect in a local newspaper pursuant to Section 2.4.3 of the Scheme. In the event that written, author-identified objections are received then the draft Policy and the received submissions should be returned to Council for its deliberation.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The minor advertising cost of Local Planning Policies is covered by the Council's existing Planning budget allocation.

Planning Applications lodged for the siting of a sea container are charged in accordance with the Planning Services Fees schedule adopted annually by Council.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

The Scheme requires the Council to publish a notice of a Local Planning Policy once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the Scheme area giving details of the subject and nature of the amended Policy, where it may be inspected, in what form submissions may be made, and the date of the submission period (which shall not be less than 21 days).

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council resolve to:

1. Adopt draft Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers as a draft for public comment and advertise it for a period of 21 days pursuant to Sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.6 of the Shire of Coorow Town Planning Scheme No.2;
2. Should no written, author-identified objections be received during the 21 day advertising period, then adopt for final approval Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers pursuant to Sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.6 of the Shire of Coorow Town Planning Scheme No.2 (thereby revoking Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers as adopted by Council at its 21 October 2009 meeting pursuant to Section 2.5.a of the Scheme) and proceed to publish a notice to this effect in the local newspaper pursuant to Clause 2.4.3 the Shire of Coorow Town Planning Scheme No.2; and
3. Should there be any written, author-identified objections received during the advertising period, require staff to present to Council a further report for its consideration.

RESOLUTION:

2010/209

Moved: Cr Waite

Seconded: Cr Jack

That Council resolve to:

1. *Adopt draft Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers as a draft for public comment and advertise it for a period of 21 days pursuant to Sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.6 of the Shire of Coorow Town Planning Scheme No.2 with the following amendment:*

Paragraph 3 being amended to read as follows:

The Permanent placement of a sea container will not be permitted on land zoned 'Residential' (exception will be considered for the permanent siting of sea containers that are externally clad in wall and roof sheeting of materials, colours and design that give the appearance of a shed structure to the satisfaction of the Local Government).

Paragraph 4 being amended to read as follows:

The placement of a sea container, requires the planning approval of the local government as it is considered to fall within the definitions of 'development' under the Town Planning Scheme. Sea Containers to be placed upon 'Rural' zoned land (greater than 20ha in area) are exempt from this policy.

- 2. Should no written, author-identified objections be received during the 21 day advertising period, then adopt for final approval Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers pursuant to Sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.6 of the Shire of Coorow Town Planning Scheme No.2 (thereby revoking Local Planning Policy 6.6.15 – Sea Containers as adopted by Council at its 21 October 2009 meeting pursuant to Section 2.5.a of the Scheme) and proceed to publish a notice to this effect in the local newspaper pursuant to Clause 2.4.3 the Shire of Coorow Town Planning Scheme No.2; and*
- 3. Should there be any written, author-identified objections received during the advertising period, require staff to present to Council a further report for its consideration.*

***CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority***

POLICY – HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Sub Section: Town Planning and Regional Development

Policy Number: 6.6.15

Policy Subject: Sea Containers

Policy Statement:

1. For the purpose of this policy the term sea container shall also include a re-locatable 'box type' storage container, shipping container or unit. A sea container modified for the purpose of human habitation is not addressed by this Policy and an application of this nature would be required to be placed before a meeting of Council for its deliberation.
2. Sea containers are a class of development that can have an adverse effect on the visual amenity of an area. Therefore, in general the Shire carries a presumption against the use of sea containers other than upon 'Industrial' or 'Rural' zoned land unless the Council can be satisfied a genuine need exists for short term storage of materials and equipment, and the use and placement of a sea container/s can meet acceptable amenity standards in the locality.
3. The Permanent placement of a sea container will not be permitted on land zoned 'Residential' (exception will be considered for the permanent siting of sea containers that are externally clad in wall and roof sheeting of materials, colours and design that give the appearance of a shed structure to the satisfaction of the Local Government).
4. The placement of a sea container, requires the planning approval of the local government as it is considered to fall within the definitions of 'development' under the Town Planning Scheme. Sea Containers to be placed upon 'Rural' zoned land (greater than 20ha in area) are exempt from this policy provided the sea container is not able to be seen from any road frontages.
5. Sea containers will not be supported upon vacant land unless a building licence has been issued by the Local Government for the subject property, and in any such case the placement of the sea container upon the property shall not exceed 24 months.

- 6 In general, a sea container being used temporarily by a builder to store equipment, tools and building materials during the construction of a building will be exempt from this Policy. This exemption will apply during the construction of the building, and in any case shall not exceed 24 months from the date of issue of the building licence. The sea container must be located to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer, and in the event of a substantial written, author-identified complaint being received the matter may be referred to Council for its consideration.
7. Other than 'Industrial' zoned land the local government will generally not support:
 - a) More than one (1) sea container on a property;
 - b) a container that exceeds 6.0m in length, 2.4m in width, and 2.6m in height;
 - c) Sea containers that are visible from the street; &
 - d) As such it is necessary that conditions be imposed should approval be granted to ensure an acceptable quality of development is achieved. Any approval granted will generally not exceed 24 months, and an application for an extension of time will not generally be supported.
8. All sea containers are required to be in good repair and in a uniform colour with no visible rust marks. Should a sea container not meet these standards the Local Government will give written notification to the landowner/applicant to undertake the necessary upgrades or alternatively remove the sea container from the property within 21 days from the date of the written notification.
9. Applications for the use of a sea container are required to address the following;
 - a) The submission of:
 - a completed and signed planning application form and payment of application fee;
 - a site plan (drawn to scale) showing the proposed location of the development in relation to boundary setbacks, natural features and existing development;
 - a written submission detailing the use, condition, unit dimensions and visual amenity associated with the sea container;
 - any elevation drawings and/or photographs illustrating the presentation and appearance of the sea container to demonstrate that the structure is in

good repair and in uniform colour with no visible rust marks.

- b) The placement of a sea container, or similar, shown on a scaled site plan located behind an existing building and/or screen vegetation to minimise the visual impact from a road and adjoining properties.

- 10. Should there be any conflict between this Policy and the Shire of Coorow Town Planning Scheme, the Town Planning Scheme shall prevail.

Objectives: To ensure an acceptable quality of development is achieved that does not detrimentally affect the amenity and streetscape of the locality.

Establish guidelines for the assessment of proposals to place sea containers or other similar re-locatable storage units on land within the municipality.

Guidelines: Applications in accordance with this Policy and located upon 'Industrial' zoned land will be dealt with under delegated authority by Shire staff, however, all other applications will be placed before a meeting of Council for its deliberation.

The Council at its discretion may advertise the proposed use of sea (shipping) containers within a designated locality to ascertain the views of neighbouring and nearby residents prior to the application being considered.

A Local Planning Policy is not part of the Scheme and does not bind the local government in respect of any application for planning approval but the local government is to have due regard to the provisions of the Policy and the objectives which the Policy is designed to achieve before making its determination.

The Shire of Coorow Town Planning Scheme.

Resolution No: 2009-178

Resolution Date: 21 October 2009

Source: Shire of Coorow

Date of Review: June Annually

Review Responsibility: Chief Executive Officer

10.2.3 REQUEST FOR COMMENT ON THE LICENCE APPLICATION DIR 105 FOR THE LIMITED & CONTROLLED RELEASE OF A NEW GENETICALLY MODIFIED CANOLA

AUTHOR	Dave Hadden
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	26 October 2010
ATTACHMENT	Executive Summary of Risk Assessment Wikipedia Information on Genetically Modified Food
FILE	ADM0164

SUMMARY:

Council has been requested to comment on the application from Monsanto to trial, under limited and controlled conditions, a new genetically modified (GM) canola. The Office on the Gene Technology Regulator is requesting comment by the 26 November 2010.

BACKGROUND:

The Gene Technology Regulator issued a notification on the 28 July 2010 that the Coorow Local Government area has been proposed as a place where a trial site may be located for the proposed release of a new GM Canola. Council is being asked to comment on the consultation version of the Risk Assessment and Risk Management Plan (RARMP) that has been prepared by the Office on the Gene Technology Regulator (OGPR) Copy Attachment 10.2.3 The release would occur over four years, from March 2011 to December 2014 with up to 2 sites in the first year; 8 sites in the second and third years, and 20 sites in the fourth year. Sites would be maximum of 4 ha in the first year, 10 ha in subsequent years, and would be located in canola growing regions in 46 possible Local Government areas in NSW, 28 possible Local Governments area in Vic and 53 possible Local Governments areas in WA.

Council has previously dealt with a request from the Gene Ethics Group requesting Council to consider adopting strategies to ensure the region stays GM free. Council at its 19 March 2008 Council meeting determined to take no action in this regard

There has been much debate both for and against genetically modified products to the point where it is hard to come to a determination regarding this science. The following websites provide information on genetically modified products much of which has been gained from monitoring the use of GM products over the last 10 years ie;

Institute of Science in Society	www.i-sis.org.uk
Arpad Pusztai	www.actionbioscience.org
David Suzuki	www.davidsuzuki.org
Union of Concerned Scientists	www.acsusa.org
Network of Concerned Farmers	www.non-gm-farmers

The information presented on these websites indicate that not enough scientific testing on GM products for human health effects or environmental effects has been carried out world wide todate.

The GM canola line proposed for release confers tolerance to glyphosate. The gene was isolated from *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* species strain CR4. The GM canola proposed for release differs from the commercially released Roundup Ready canola in that it contains only one copy of the CR4 EPSPS gene, which is under the control of a different promoter to that used in Roundup Ready canola, and does not contain the Gox gene. The applicant anticipates that the GM canola proposed for release will tolerate higher rates of glyphosate herbicides and have a wider window for herbicide application compared to Roundup Ready canola. Glyphosate can only be applied to Roundup Ready canola plants prior to flower formation, with later application leading to loss of yield.

Wikipedia:- *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (updated scientific name: *Rhizobium Radiobacter*) is the causal agent on crown gall disease (the formation of tumors) in over 140 species of dicot.

Agrobacterium tumefaciens is an *Alphaproteobacterium* of the family *Rhizobiaceae*. which includes a nitrogen fixing legume symbionts. Unlike the nitrogen fixing symbionts, tumor producing *Agrobacterium* are pathogenic and do not benefit the plant.

The wide variety of plants affected by *Agrobacterium* makes it of great concern to the Agricultural Industry.

Economically, a tumefaciens is a serious pathogen of walnuts, grape vines, stone fruit, nut trees, sugar beets, horse-radish and rhubarb.

Staff have concerns regarding the controls proposed by the applicant to restrict the spread and persistence of the GM canola line and its introduced genetic material in the environment as it would appear that they have not been able to do so in trial and commercial crops around the world as reported in many web sites.

Genetic traits introduced into plant species DNA are being found to transfer to other like species and being reported through interested groups through web sites.

There is advice on a number of these websites that gene transfer between GM plants and certain weed species has occurred and in some cases is resulting in increased chemical use on farms to control problem weeds that are exhibiting increasing Glyphosate tolerance.

It is interesting that the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator concludes within the Executive Summary of the Risk Assessment and Risk Management Plan (Consulting Version) that the proposed limited and controlled release of a GM canola line in various States poses negligible risks to the health and safety of people or the environment yet in the call for comments notes that issues such as food safety and labelling etc do not fall within the scope of the evaluations. These agricultural products are all-ready in the human food chain without it appears conclusive testing to ensure the products are safe for human consumption.

Australia's peak food standards agency ANZFA allow a 0.2% gm contamination level in food products before being required to label as a GM product.

The WA Government has already approved the commercial release of GM canola in Western Australia a year ago so in effect has let the cat out of the bag.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Unknown

VOTING REQUIREMENT:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council advise the Office of Gene Technology Regulator it does not wish to provide comment on Application No. DIR 105

RESOLUTION:

2010/210

Moved: Cr Bothe

Seconded: Cr Girando

That Council advise the Office of Gene Technology Regulator that Council welcomes any trials in the Shire of Coorow.

*LOST 5/3
Simple Majority*

Councillor Bothe requested that the Councillors vote on this item be recorded.

Councillor George against
Councillor Williams against
Councillor McDonald against
Councillor McTaggart against
Councillor Waite against
Councillor Bothe for
Councillor Girando for
Councillor Jack for

RESOLUTION:

2010/211

Moved: Cr McDonald

Seconded: Cr McTaggart

That Council advise the Office of Gene Technology Regulator it does not wish to provide comment on Application No. DIR 105

*CARRIED 7/1
Simple Majority*



Australian Government
Department of Health and Ageing
Office of the Gene Technology Regulator

15 October 2010

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE RISK ASSESSMENT AND RISK
MANAGEMENT PLAN (CONSULTATION VERSION)**
FOR
APPLICATION NO. DIR 105
FROM
MONSANTO AUSTRALIA LTD

Introduction

A licence application (DIR 105) has been received from Monsanto Australia Limited (Monsanto) for a limited and controlled release of genetically modified (GM) canola.

The *Gene Technology Act 2000* (the Act), the Gene Technology Regulations 2001 and corresponding state and territory law govern the comprehensive and highly consultative process undertaken by the Gene Technology Regulator (the Regulator) before making a decision whether or not to issue a licence to deal with a genetically modified organism (GMO).

In accordance with the gene technology legislation, a detailed Risk Assessment and Risk Management Plan (RARMP) for the dealings proposed by the applicant has been prepared for consultation. The Regulator now invites submissions in order to finalise the document, which will then form the basis of his decision whether or not to issue a licence¹.

The application

Monsanto has applied for a licence for dealings involving the intentional release one line² of GM canola on a limited scale and under controlled conditions. The GM canola line has been genetically modified for herbicide tolerance. The trial is proposed to take place over four years, from March 2011 to December 2014, with up to 2 sites planted in the first

¹ More information on the process for assessment of licence applications to release a genetically modified organism (GMO) into the environment is available from the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR) (Free call 1800 181 030 or at <<http://www.ogtr.gov.au/>>), and in the Regulator's *Risk Analysis Framework* (OGTR 2009) at <<http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/Content/riskassessments-1>>.

² The term 'line' is used to denote plants derived from a single plant containing a specific genetic modification resulting from a single transformation event.

year, 8 sites in the second and third years, and 20 sites in the fourth year. Sites will be a maximum of 4 ha in the first year and 10 ha in subsequent years. Sites may be located in canola growing regions in 46 possible local government areas (LGAs) in New South Wales, 28 possible LGAs in Victoria and 53 possible LGAs in Western Australia. The exact site locations will be selected by Monsanto closer to planting.

The GM canola has been modified to contain a gene derived from a common soil bacterium. Expression of the gene in the GM canola plants is expected to confer tolerance to herbicides containing glyphosate.

The purpose of the trial is to conduct experiments to evaluate agronomic performance of the GM canola line under field conditions. Material from the GM canola would not be used in human food or animal feed.

Monsanto proposes a number of controls to restrict the spread and persistence of the GM canola line and its introduced genetic material in the environment that have been considered during the evaluation of the application.

Risk assessment

The risk assessment takes into account information in the application (including proposed containment measures), relevant previous approvals and current scientific/technical knowledge.

Initially, potential pathways that might lead to harm to people or the environment as a result of gene technology are postulated (risk scenarios), and those that warrant detailed characterisation are determined. This process is described as risk identification.

Eight risk scenarios were postulated. This included consideration of whether or not expression of the introduced gene could; result in products that are toxic or allergenic to people or other organisms; alter characteristics that may impact on the spread and persistence of the GM canola; or produce unintended changes in the biochemistry of the GMO. The opportunity for gene flow to other organisms, and its effects if it were to occur, was also assessed.

A **risk** is only identified for further assessment when a risk scenario is considered to have some chance of causing harm. Pathways that do not lead to an adverse outcome, or could not reasonably occur, do not advance in the risk assessment process.

The characterisation of the eight risk scenarios in relation to both the seriousness and likelihood of harm, in the context of the control measures proposed by the applicant, did not give rise to any identified risks that required further assessment.

Risks to the health and safety of people, or the environment, from the proposed release of the GM canola line into the environment are assessed to be **negligible**. Hence, the Regulator considers that the dealings involved in this limited and controlled release **do not pose a significant risk** to either people or the environment³.

³ If the Regulator considers that none of the proposed dealings pose a significant risk to people or the environment, section 52(2)(d)(ii) of the Act mandates a minimum period of 30 days for consultation on a RARMP. However, the Regulator has allowed up to 6 weeks for the receipt of submissions from prescribed experts, agencies and authorities and the public.

Risk management plan

Risk management is used to protect the health and safety of people and to protect the environment by controlling or mitigating risk. The risk management plan evaluates and treats identified risks, evaluates controls and limits proposed by the applicant, and considers general risk management measures. The risk management plan is given effect through proposed licence conditions.

As none of the eight risk scenarios characterised in the risk assessment give rise to an identified risk that requires further assessment, the level of risk from the proposed dealings is assessed to be **negligible**. The Regulator's *Risk Analysis Framework* defines negligible risks as insubstantial, with no present need to invoke actions for their mitigation in the risk management plan. However, conditions are proposed to restrict the spread and persistence of the GMO and its genetic material in the environment and to limit the proposed release to the size, locations and duration requested by the applicant, as these were important considerations in establishing the context for assessing the risks.

The proposed licence conditions, detailed in Chapter 4 of the RARMP, would require Monsanto to **limit** the release to a maximum cumulative area of 368 ha planted between the date of issue of the licence and December 2014 in nominated LGAs. No more than 2 sites in the first year, 8 sites in the second and third years, and 20 sites in the fourth year are proposed. The **control** measures would include: containment provisions at the trial site; preventing the use of GM plant materials in human food or animal feed; destroying GM plant materials not required for further studies; transporting GM plant materials in accordance with the Regulator's transportation guidelines; and conducting post-harvest monitoring at the trial site to ensure all GMOs are destroyed.

Conclusions of the consultation RARMP

The risk assessment concludes that this proposed limited and controlled release of a GM canola line on a maximum cumulative area of 368 ha planted at up to 38 sites over four years in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia, poses **negligible** risks to the health and safety of people or the environment as a result of gene technology.

The risk management plan concludes that these **negligible** risks do not require specific risk treatment measures. If a licence were to be issued, conditions are proposed to limit the release to the size, locations and duration proposed by the applicant, and to require controls in line with those proposed by the applicant, as these were important considerations in establishing the context for assessing the risks.

Genetically modified food

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Genetically modified (GM) foods are foods derived from genetically modified organisms. Genetically modified organisms have had specific changes introduced into their DNA by genetic engineering techniques. These techniques are much more precise than mutagenesis (mutation breeding) where an organism is exposed to radiation or chemicals to create a non-specific but stable change. Other techniques by which humans modify food organisms include selective breeding (plant breeding and animal breeding), and somaclonal variation.

GM foods were first put on the market in the early 1990s. Typically, genetically modified foods are transgenic plant products: soybean, corn, canola, and cotton seed oil. Animal products have also been developed, although as of July 2010 none are currently on the market.^[1] In 2006 a pig was controversially^[2]^[3] engineered to produce omega-3 fatty acids through the expression of a roundworm gene.^[4] Researchers have also developed a genetically-modified breed of pigs that are able to absorb plant phosphorus more efficiently, and as a consequence the phosphorus content of their manure is reduced by as much as 60%.^[5]

Critics have objected to GM foods on several grounds, including possible safety issues,^[6] ecological concerns, and economic concerns raised by the fact that these organisms are subject to intellectual property law.

Contents

- 1 Method
- 2 Development
- 3 Growing GM crops
 - 3.1 Legal issues in the US
 - 3.1.1 Alfalfa
 - 3.1.2 Sugar beets
- 4 Crop yields
- 5 Coexistence and traceability
 - 5.1 Detection
 - 5.2 PLU codes
- 6 Controversy
- 7 Economic and environmental effects
- 8 Bans
- 9 Intellectual property
- 10 Future developments
- 11 Health risks
 - 11.1 Gene transfer
 - 11.2 Allergies
 - 11.3 DNA Content in Oils
- 12 See also
- 13 References
- 14 Suggested Reading
- 15 External links

Method

Genetic modification involves the insertion or deletion of genes. In the process of cisgenesis, genes are artificially transferred between organisms that could be conventionally bred. In the process of transgenesis, genes from a different species are inserted, which is a form of horizontal gene transfer. In nature this can occur when exogenous DNA penetrates the cell membrane for any reason. To do this artificially may require attaching genes to a virus or just physically inserting the extra DNA into the nucleus of the intended host with a very small syringe, or with very small particles fired from a gene gun. However, other methods exploit natural forms of gene transfer, such as the ability of *Agrobacterium* to transfer genetic material to plants, and the ability of lentiviruses to transfer genes to animal cells.

Development

The first commercially grown genetically modified whole food crop was a tomato (called FlavrSavr), which was modified to ripen without softening, by Calgene, later a subsidiary of Monsanto.^[7] Calgene took the initiative to obtain FDA approval for its release in 1994 without any special labeling, although legally no such approval was required.^[8] It was welcomed by consumers who purchased the fruit at a substantial premium over the price of regular tomatoes. However, production

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetically_modified_food

25/10/2010

problems^[7] and competition from a conventionally bred, longer shelf-life variety prevented the product from becoming profitable. A tomato produced using similar technology to the Flavr Savr was used by Zeneca to produce tomato paste which was sold in Europe during the summer of 1996.^{[9][10]} The labeling and pricing were designed as a marketing experiment, which proved, at the time, that European consumers would accept genetically engineered foods. Currently, there are a number of food species in which a genetically modified version exists (percent modified are mostly 2009/2010 data^{[11][12][13][14][15][16]}).

Food	Properties of the genetically modified variety	Modification	Percent Modified in US	Percent Modified in world
Soybeans	Resistant to glyphosate or glufosinate herbicides	Herbicide resistant gene taken from bacteria inserted into soybean	93%	77%
Corn, field	Resistant to glyphosate or glufosinate herbicides. Insect resistance via producing Bt proteins, some previously used as pesticides in organic crop production. Vitamin-enriched corn derived from South African white corn variety M37W has bright orange kernels, with 169x increase in beta carotene, 6x the vitamin C and 2x folate. ^[17]	New genes, some from the bacterium <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , added/transferred into plant genome.	86%	26%
Cotton (cottonseed oil)	Pest-resistant cotton	Bt crystal protein gene added/transferred into plant genome	93%	49%
Alfalfa	Resistant to glyphosate or glufosinate herbicides	New genes added/transferred into plant genome.	Planted in the US from 2005–2007; no longer planted currently due to court decisions	
Hawaiian papaya	Variety is resistant to the papaya ringspot virus. ^[18]	New gene added/transferred into plant genome	80%	
Tomatoes	Variety in which the production of the enzyme polygalacturonase (PG) is suppressed, retarding fruit softening after harvesting. ^[19]	A reverse copy (an antisense gene) of the gene responsible for the production of PG enzyme added into plant genome	Taken off the market due to commercial failure.	Small quantities grown in China
Rapeseed (Canola)	Resistance to herbicides (glyphosate or glufosinate), high laurate canola ^[20]	New genes added/transferred into plant genome	93%	21%
Sugar cane	Resistance to certain pesticides, high sucrose content.	New genes added/transferred into plant genome		
Sugar beet	Resistance to glyphosate, glufosinate herbicides	New genes added/transferred into plant genome	95% (2010); planting in the US is halted as of 13 Aug. 2010 by court order	9%
Rice	Genetically modified to contain high amounts of Vitamin A (beta-carotene)	"Golden rice" Three new genes implanted: two from daffodils and the third from a bacterium	Forecast to be on the market in 2012 ^[21]	
Squash (Zucchini)	Resistance to watermelon, cucumber and zucchini yellow mosaic viruses ^{[22][23]}	Contains coat protein genes of viruses.	13%	
Sweet Peppers	Resistance to virus ^[24]	Contains coat protein genes of the virus.		Small quantities grown in China

In addition, various genetically engineered micro-organisms are routinely used as sources of enzymes for the manufacture of a variety of processed foods. These include alpha-amylase from bacteria, which converts starch to simple sugars, chymosin

from bacteria or fungi that clots milk protein for cheese making, and pectinesterase from fungi which improves fruit juice clarity.^[25]

Growing GM crops

Between 1997 and 2009, the total surface area of land cultivated with GMOs had increased by a factor of 80, from 17,000 km² (4.2 million acres) to 1,340,000 km² (331 million acres).^[13]

Although most GM crops are grown in North America, in recent years there has been rapid growth in the area sown in developing countries. For instance in 2009 the largest increase in crop area planted to GM crops (soybeans) was in Brazil (214,000 km² in 2009 versus 158,000 km² in 2008.)^[13] There has also been rapid and continuing expansion of GM cotton varieties in India since 2002. (Cotton is a major source of vegetable cooking oil and animal feed.) In 2009 84,000 km² of GM cotton were harvested in India.^[13]

In India, GM cotton yields in Andhra Pradesh were no better than non-GM cotton in 2002, the first year of commercial GM cotton planting. This was because there was a severe drought in Andhra Pradesh that year and the parental cotton plant used in the genetic engineered variant was not well suited to extreme drought. Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu had an average 42% increase in yield with GM cotton in the same year.^[26] Drought resistant variants were developed and, with the substantially reduced losses to insect predation, by 2009 87% of Indian cotton was GM.^[13] Though disputed^{[27][28]} the economic and environmental benefits of GM cotton in India to the individual farmer have been documented.^{[29][30]}

In 2009, countries that grew 95% of the global transgenic crops were the United States (46%), Brazil (16%), Argentina (15%), India (6%), Canada (6%), China (3%), Paraguay (2%) and South Africa (2%).^[13] The Grocery Manufacturers of America estimate that 75% of all processed foods in the U.S. contain a GM ingredient.^[31] In particular, Bt corn, which produces the pesticide within the plant itself, is widely grown, as are soybeans genetically designed to tolerate glyphosate herbicides. These constitute "input-traits" are aimed to financially benefit the producers, have indirect environmental benefits and marginal cost benefits to consumers.

In the US, by 2009/2010, 93% of the planted area of soybeans, 93% of cotton, 86% of corn and 95% of the sugar beet were genetically modified varieties.^{[11][12]} Genetically modified soybeans carried herbicide-tolerant traits only, but maize and cotton carried both herbicide tolerance and insect protection traits (the latter largely the *Bacillus thuringiensis* Bt insecticidal protein). In the period 2002 to 2006, there were significant increases in the area planted to Bt protected cotton and maize, and herbicide tolerant maize also increased in sown area.^[32]

Legal issues in the US

Alfalfa

On 21 June 2010, the US Supreme Court issued its first ruling in regard to a GM crop. This was a ruling in regard to Roundup Ready alfalfa.^[33] The case goes back to 2006, when organic farmers, concerned about the impact of GM alfalfa on their crops, sued Monsanto. In response, the California Northern District Court ruled that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) was in error when it approved the planting of Roundup Ready alfalfa. According to the presiding judge, the law required the USDA to first conduct a full environmental study, which it had not done. It was the concern of the organic growers that the GM alfalfa could cross-pollinate with their organic alfalfa, making their crops unsalable in countries that forbid the growing of GM crops.

The impact of the current US Supreme Court ruling is somewhat unclear, with both sides appearing to claim victory.^{[34][35]} While Monsanto can claim technical victory in the case, various other issues still remain open, and will likely be litigated in the future. Meanwhile, the planting of GM alfalfa currently remains halted in the US, and it is unclear when it may resume.

Sugar beets

Between 2009 and 2010, the United States District Court for the Northern District of California considered the case involving the planting of genetically modified sugar beets. This case involves Monsanto's breed of pesticide-resistant sugar beets.^[36] Earlier in 2010, Judge Jeffrey S. White allowed the planting of GM sugar beets to continue, but he also warned that this may be blocked in the future while an environmental review was taking place. Finally, on 13 August 2010, Judge White ordered a halt to the planting of the genetically modified sugar beets in the US. He indicated that "the Agriculture Department had not adequately assessed the environmental consequences before approving them for commercial cultivation." The decision was the result of a lawsuit organised by the Center for Food Safety, a US non-governmental organisation that is a critic of biotech crops.^[37]

Crop yields

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetically_modified_food

25/10/2010

Some scientific studies have claimed that genetically modified varieties of plants do not produce higher crop yields than normal plants.^[38]

One study by Charles Benbrook, Chief Scientist of the Organic Center, found that genetically engineered Roundup Ready soybeans do not increase yields (Benbrook, 1999). The report reviewed over 8,200 university trials in 1998 and found that Roundup Ready soybeans yielded 7-10% less than similar natural varieties. In addition, the same study found that farmers used 5-10 times more herbicide (Roundup) on Roundup Ready soybeans than on conventional ones.^[39]

However, research published in Science has shown that genetically modified crops can increase yield while reducing the number of applications of insecticides.^[40]

Still more recently, the Union of Concerned Scientists summarized numerous peer-reviewed studies on the yield contribution of genetic engineering in the United States. This report examined the two most widely grown engineered crops—soybeans and maize.^[41] Unlike many other studies, this work separated the yield contribution of the engineered gene from that of the many naturally occurring yield genes in crops.

The report found that engineered herbicide tolerant soy and maize did not increase yield at the national, aggregate level. Maize engineered with Bt insect resistance genes increased national yield by about 3 to 4 percent. Engineered crops increased net yield in all cases.

The study concluded that in the United States, other agricultural methods have made a much greater contribution to national crop yield increases in recent years than genetic engineering. United States Department of Agriculture data record maize yield increases of about 28 percent since engineered varieties were first commercialized in the mid 1990s. The yield contribution of engineered genes has therefore been a modest fraction—about 14 percent—of the maize yield increase since the mid 1990s.

Coexistence and traceability

The United States and Canada do not require labeling of genetically modified foods.^[42] However in certain other regions, such as the European Union, Japan, Malaysia and Australia, governments have required labeling so consumers can exercise choice between foods that have genetically modified, conventional or organic origins.^{[43][44]} This requires a labeling system as well as the reliable separation of GM and non-GM organisms at production level and throughout the whole processing chain.^{[43][44]}

For traceability, the OECD has introduced a "unique identifier" which is given to any GMO when it is approved.^[45] This unique identifier must be forwarded at every stage of processing.^[citation needed] Many countries have established labeling regulations and guidelines on coexistence and traceability. Research projects such as Co-Extra, SIGMEA and Transcontainer are aimed at investigating improved methods for ensuring coexistence and providing stakeholders the tools required for the implementation of coexistence and traceability.^[citation needed]

Detection

Testing on GMOs in food and feed is routinely done using molecular techniques like DNA microarrays or qPCR. These tests can be based on screening genetic elements (like p35S, tNos, pat, or bar) or event-specific markers for the official GMOs (like Mon810, Bt11, or GT73). The array-based method combines multiplex PCR and array technology to screen samples for different potential GMOs,^[46] combining different approaches (screening elements, plant-specific markers, and event-specific markers).

The qPCR is used to detect specific GMO events by usage of specific primers for screening elements or event-specific markers. Controls are necessary to avoid false positive or false negative results. For example, a test for CaMV is used to avoid a false positive in the event of a virus contaminated sample.

PLU codes

A Price Look-Up code beginning with the digit 8 indicates genetically modified food.^[47]

Controversy

Main article: GM food controversy

While it is evident that there is a food supply issue, the question is whether GM can solve world hunger problems, or even if that would be the best way to address the issue. Several scientists argue that in order to meet the demand for food in the developing world, a second green revolution with increased use of GM crops is needed.^[48] Others argue that there is more

than enough food in the world and that the hunger crisis is caused by problems in food distribution and politics, not production.^{[49][50]} Recently some critics have changed their minds on the issue with respect to the need for additional food supplies.^[51] Further, it has been widely noted that there are those who consider over-population the real issue here, and that food production is adequate for any reasonable population size.

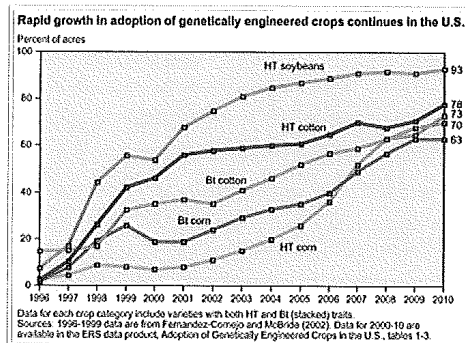
"Genetic modification is analogous to nuclear power: nobody loves it, but climate change has made its adoption imperative," says economist Paul Collier of Oxford University. "Declining genetic modification makes a complicated issue more complex. Genetic modification offers both faster crop adaptation and a biological, rather than chemical, approach to yield increases."^[52]

On the other hand, many believe that GM food has not been a success and that we should devote our efforts and money into another solution. "We need biodiversity intensification that works with nature's nutrient and water cycles, not against them," says Vandana Shiva. Shiva, the founder of Navdanya, the movement of 500,000 seed keepers and organic farmers in India, argues that GMF's have not increased yields. Recently, Doug Gurian-Sherman, a member of the Union of Concerned Scientists, a nonprofit science advocacy group, published a report called "Failure to Yield", in which he stated that in a nearly 20 year record, genetically engineered crops have not increased yields substantially of food and livestock feed crops in the United States.^[53]

Some claim that genetically modified food help farmers produce, despite the odds or any environmental barriers. "While new technology must be tested before it is commercially released, we should be mindful of the risks of not releasing it at all," says Per Pinstrup-Andersen, professor of Food, Nutrition and Public Policy at Cornell University. Per Pinstrup-Andersen argues, "Misguided anti-science ideology and failure by governments to prioritize agricultural and rural development in developing countries brought us the food crisis." He clearly states the challenge we face is not the challenge of whether we have enough resources to produce, but whether we will change our behavior.^[54]

Economic and environmental effects

- Many proponents of genetically engineered crops claim they lower pesticide usage and have brought higher yields and profitability to many farmers, including those in developing nations.^[56] For example, a 2010 study by US scientists, found that the economic benefit of Bt corn to farmers in five mid-west states was \$6.9 billion over the previous 14 years. They were surprised that the majority (\$4.3 billion) of the benefit accrued to non-Bt corn. This was because the European Corn Borers that attack the Bt corn die and there are fewer left to attack the non-GM corn nearby.^{[57][58]}
- The United States has seen a widespread adoption of genetically-engineered corn, cotton and soybean crops since 1996 (see figure).^[55]
- In 2010, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences reported that genetically engineered crops had resulted in reduced pesticide application and reduced soil erosion from tilling. The report also stated that the advent of glyphosate-herbicide resistant weeds—that have developed because of the use of engineered crops—could cause the genetically engineered crops to lose their effectiveness unless farmers also use other established weed management strategies.^{[59][60]}
- In a study by Scientists at the University of Arkansas published in 2010 showed that about 83 percent of wild or weedy canola they tested contained genetically modified herbicide resistance genes, and they also found some plants that contained resistance to both herbicides, a combination of transgenic traits that had not been developed in canola crops. That leads us to believe that these wild populations that contain modified genes have become established populations.^{[61][62][63]}



Adoption of genetically-engineered crops in the United States.^[55]

Bans

- In 2002, Zambia cut off the flow of Genetically Modified Food (mostly maize) from UN's World Food Programme. This left a famine-stricken population without food aid.^[64]
- In December 2005 the Zambian government changed its mind in the face of further famine and allowed the importation of GM maize.^[65] However, the Zambian Minister for Agriculture Mundia Sikatana has insisted that the ban on genetically modified maize remains, saying "We do not want GM (genetically modified) foods and our hope is

that all of us can continue to produce non-GM foods."^{[66][67]}

- In April 2004 Hugo Chávez announced a total ban on genetically modified seeds in Venezuela.^[68]
- In January 2005, the Hungarian government announced a ban on importing and planting of genetic modified maize seeds, which was subsequently authorized by the EU.^[69]
- On August 18, 2006, American exports of rice to Europe were interrupted when much of the U.S. crop was confirmed to be contaminated with unapproved engineered genes, possibly caused by cross-pollination with conventional crops.^[70]
- On February 9, 2010, Indian Environment Minister, Jairam Ramesh, imposed a moratorium on the cultivation of GMF "for as long as it is needed to establish public trust and confidence".^[71] His decision was made after protest from several groups responding to regulatory approval of the cultivation of Bt brinjal, a GM eggplant in October, 2009.

Intellectual property

Traditionally, farmers in all nations saved their own seed from year to year. Allowing to follow this practice with genetically modified seed would result in seed developers losing the ability to profit from their breeding work^[citation needed]. Therefore, genetically-modified seed are subject to licensing by their developers in contracts that are written to prevent farmers from following this traditional practice.^[72] Many objections to genetically modified food crops are based on this change.

Main article: Monsanto Canada Inc. v. Schmeiser

Enforcement of patents on genetically modified plants is often contentious, especially because of gene flow. In 1998, 95-98 percent of about 10 km² planted with canola by Canadian farmer Percy Schmeiser were found to contain Monsanto Company's patented Roundup Ready gene although Schmeiser had never purchased seed from Monsanto.^[73] The initial source of the plants was undetermined, and could have been through either gene flow or intentional theft. However, the overwhelming predominance of the trait implied that Schmeiser must have intentionally selected for it. The court determined that Schmeiser had saved seed from areas on and adjacent to his property where Roundup had been sprayed, such as ditches and near power poles.^[74]

Although unable to prove direct theft, Monsanto sued Schmeiser for piracy since he knowingly grew *Roundup Ready* plants without paying royalties (Ibid). The case made it to the Canadian Supreme Court, which in 2004 ruled 5 to 4 in Monsanto's favor.^{[73][74]} The dissenting judges focused primarily on the fact that Monsanto's patents covered only the gene itself and glyphosate resistant *cells*, and failed to cover transgenic plants in their entirety. All of the judges agreed that Schmeiser would not have to pay any damages since he had not benefited from his use of the genetically modified seed.

In response to criticism, Monsanto Canada's Director of Public Affairs stated that "It is not, nor has it ever been Monsanto Canada's policy to enforce its patent on Roundup Ready crops when they are present on a farmer's field by accident...Only when there has been a knowing and deliberate violation of its patent rights will Monsanto act."^[75]

Future developments

Future envisaged applications of GMOs are diverse and include drugs in food, bananas that produce human vaccines against infectious diseases such as Hepatitis B,^[76] metabolically engineered fish that mature more quickly, fruit and nut trees that yield years earlier, foods no longer containing properties associated with common intolerances, and plants that produce new plastics with unique properties.^[77] While their practicality or efficacy in commercial production has yet to be fully tested, the next decade may see exponential increases in GM product development as researchers gain increasing access to genomic resources that are applicable to organisms beyond the scope of individual projects. Safety testing of these products will also, at the same time, be necessary to ensure that the perceived benefits will indeed outweigh the perceived and hidden costs of development. Plant scientists, backed by results of modern comprehensive profiling of crop composition, point out that crops modified using GM techniques are less likely to have unintended changes than are conventionally bred crops.^{[78][79]}

Health risks

In the United States, the FDA Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition reviews summaries of food safety data developed and voluntarily submitted by developers of engineered foods, in part on the basis of comparability to conventionally-produced foods. There are no specific tests required by FDA to determine safety. FDA does not approve the safety of engineered foods^[citation needed], but after its review, acknowledges that the developer of the food has asserted that it is safe. The table below shows the foods that have been reviewed by FDA as of 2002.^[80]

Table 1: GM Foods for Human Consumption Evaluated by FDA

Modified Attribute	Insect Resistance	Viral Resistance	Herbicide Tolerance	Modified Oil	Plant Reproductive Sterility	Delayed Ripening/Softening
GM Plant Product—# of Plant Varieties	Corn—8 Tomato—1 Potato—4 Cotton—2	Squash—2 Papaya—1 Potato—2	Corn—9 Rice—1 Canola—8 Sugar Beet—2 Flax—1 Cotton*—4 Radish—1 Soybean—2	Soybean—1 Canola—1	Corn—3 Canola—3 Radish—1	Cantaloupe—1 Tomato—4
Total^b	15	5	28	2	7	5

*Cotton seed has been used as a protein source in candy.

^bFifty products have been evaluated, as of April 2002. The total number of modified attributes is 62 because several products were modified with multiple attributes.

Source: GAO analysis of FDA data.

A 2008 review published by the Royal Society of Medicine noted that GM foods have been eaten by millions of people worldwide for over 15 years, with no reports of ill effects.^[81] Similarly a 2004 report from the US National Academies of Sciences stated: "To date, no adverse health effects attributed to genetic engineering have been documented in the human population."^[6] There have, however, been no epidemiological studies to determine whether engineered crops have caused any harm to the public. Without such studies, it is unlikely that harm, if it occurred, would be detected or attributed to engineered foods.^[citation needed] Worldwide, there are a range of perspectives within non-governmental organizations on the safety of GM foods. For example, the US pro-GM pressure group AgBioWorld has argued that GM foods have been proven safe,^[82] while other pressure groups and consumer rights groups, such as the Organic Consumers Association,^[83] and Greenpeace^[84] claim the long term health risks which GM could pose, or the environmental risks associated with GM, have not yet been adequately investigated.

In 1998 Rowett Research Institute scientist Árpád Pusztai reported that consumption of potatoes genetically modified to contain lectin had adverse intestinal effects on rats.^[85] Pusztai eventually published a paper, co-authored by Stanley Even, in the journal, *The Lancet*. The paper claimed to show that rats fed on potatoes genetically modified with the snowdrop lectin had unusual changes to their gut tissue when compared with rats fed on non modified potatoes.^[86] The experiment modified potatoes to add a toxin (snowdrop lectin), but the experiment failed to include a control for the toxin alone or a control for genetic modifications alone (without added toxin); therefore, no conclusion could be made about the safety of the genetic engineering. The experiment has been criticised by other scientists on the grounds that the unmodified potatoes were not a fair control diet and that all the rats may have been sick, due to them being fed a diet of only potatoes.^[87]

In 2010 three scientists published a statistical re-analysis of three feeding trials that had previously been published by others as establishing the safety of genetically modified corn.^{[88][89][90]} The new article claimed that their statistics instead showed that the three patented crops (Mon 810, Mon 863, and NK 603) developed and owned by Monsanto cause liver, kidney, and heart damage in mammals.^[91] A previous re-analysis of part of this data by the same group of scientists was assessed by a panel of independent toxicologists in a study funded by Monsanto and published in the journal *Food and chemical toxicology*, the reviewers reported that the study was statistically flawed and providing no evidence of adverse effects.^[92]

Gene transfer

As of January 2009 there has only been one human feeding study conducted on the effects of genetically modified foods. The study involved seven human volunteers who had previously had their large intestines removed. These volunteers were to eat GM soy to see if the DNA of the GM soy transferred to the bacteria that naturally lives in the human gut. Researchers identified that three of the seven volunteers had transgenes from GM soya transferred into the bacteria living in their gut before the start of the feeding experiment. As this low-frequency transfer did not increase after the consumption of GM Soya, the researchers concluded that gene transfer did not occur during the experiment. In volunteers with complete digestive tracts, the transgene did not survive passage through intact gastrointestinal tract.^[93] Anti-GM advocates believe the study should prompt additional testing to determine its significance.^[94] Other studies have found DNA from M13 virus, GFP and even ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase (Rubisco) genes in the blood and tissue of ingesting animals (reviewed by^{[95][96]}

Two studies on the possible effects of feeding genetically modified feeds to animals found that there was no significant differences in the safety and nutritional value of feedstuffs containing material derived from genetically modified plants.^[97] Specifically, the studies noted that no residues of recombinant DNA or novel proteins have been found in any organ or tissue samples obtained from animals fed with GMP plants.

Allergies

In the mid 1990s Pioneer Hi-Bred tested the allergenicity of a transgenic soybean that expressed a Brazil nut seed storage protein in hope that the seeds would have increased levels of the amino acid methionine. The tests (radioallergosorbent testing, immunoblotting, and skin-prick testing) showed that individuals allergic to Brazil nuts were also allergic to the new GM soybean.^[99] Pioneer has indicated that it will not develop commercial cultivars containing Brazil nut protein because the protein is likely to be an allergen.^[100]

DNA Content in Oils

In a January 2010 study by Costa et al. it was found that genetically modified (GM) DNA was detectable in purified soybean oil see abstract excerpt below: "The amplification of soybean lectin gene by end-point polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was successfully achieved in all the steps of extraction and refining processes, until the fully refined soybean oil. The amplification of RR {Roundup Ready} soybean by PCR assays using event-specific primers was also achieved for all the extraction and refining steps, except for the intermediate steps of refining (neutralisation, washing and bleaching) possibly due to sample instability. The real-time PCR assays using specific probes confirmed all the results and proved that it is possible to detect and quantify genetically modified organisms in the fully refined soybean oil."

See also

- International trade of genetically modified foods
- Plant breeding
- Genetically modified plant
- The Non-GMO Project

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- ↑ ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f Field areas 2009, Genetically modified plants: Global cultivation on 134 million hectares GMO Compass, Accessed July 25, 2010
- ↑ Ronald, Pamela and McWilliams, James Genetically Engineered Distortions The New York Times, May 14, 2010, Mentions that today 80% of Hawaiian papaya is genetically engineered, accessed July 26, 2010
- ↑ Wright, Brierley How Healthy Is Canola Oil Really? "Eating Well", March/April 2010 edition, Mentions 93% of rapeseed in the US is GM, accessed July 26, 2010
- ↑ Johnson, Stanley R. et al Quantification of the Impacts on US Agriculture of Biotechnology-Derived Crops Planted in 2006 National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy, Washington DC, February 2008, retrieved August 12, 2010
- ↑ Shaista Naqvi, et al. *Transgenic multivitamin corn through biofortification of endosperm with three vitamins representing three distinct metabolic pathways* PNAS April 27, 2009.
- ↑ Richard M. Manshardt 'UH Rainbow' Papaya: A High-Quality Hybrid with Genetically Engineered Disease Resistance. Cooperative Extension Service/CTAHR, University of Hawaii at Manoa.
- ↑ U.S. Food and Drug Administration Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, *Biotechnology of Food*. FDA Backgrounder: May 18, 1994.
- ↑ Rapeseed (canola) has been genetically engineered to modify its oil content with a gene encoding a "12:0 thioesterase" (TE) enzyme from the California bay plant (*Umbellularia californica*) to increase medium length fatty acids, see: Geo-pie.cornell.edu
- ↑ Potrykus, Ingo (2010) Regulation must be revolutionized Nature, Vol 466, P561, doi:10.1038/466561a; retrieved August 10, 2010
- ↑ Pocket K No. 2: Plant Products of Biotechnology ISAAA, August 2009, retrieved August 11, 2010

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetically_modified_food

25/10/2010

Agrobacterium tumefaciens

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Agrobacterium tumefaciens (updated scientific name: *Rhizobium radiobacter*)^{[1][2]} is the causal agent of **crown gall** disease (the formation of tumours) in over 140 species of dicot. It is a rod shaped, Gram negative soil bacterium (Smith *et al.*, 1907). Symptoms are caused by the insertion of a small segment of DNA (known as the T-DNA, for 'transfer DNA') into the plant cell,^[3] which is incorporated at a semi-random location into the plant genome.

Agrobacterium tumefaciens (or *A. tumefaciens*) is an alphaproteobacterium of the family Rhizobiaceae, which includes the nitrogen fixing legume symbionts. Unlike the nitrogen fixing symbionts, tumor producing *Agrobacterium* are pathogenic and do not benefit the plant. The wide variety of plants affected by *Agrobacterium* makes it of great concern to the agriculture industry.^[4]

Economically, *A. tumefaciens* is a serious pathogen of walnuts, grape vines, stone fruits, nut trees, sugar beets, horse radish and rhubarb.

Contents

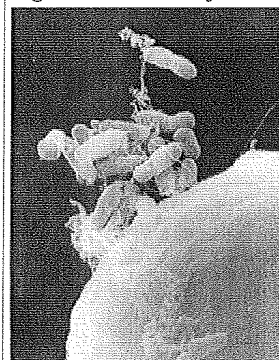
- 1 Conjugation
- 2 Method of infection
 - 2.1 Formation of the T-pilus
 - 2.2 Transfer of T-DNA into the plant cell
- 3 Genes in the T-DNA
 - 3.1 Hormones
 - 3.2 Opines
- 4 Beneficial uses
- 5 See also
- 6 References
- 7 External links

Conjugation

In order to be virulent, the bacterium must contain a tumour-inducing plasmid (Ti plasmid or pTi), of 200 kb, which contains the T-DNA and all the genes necessary to transfer it to the plant cell. Many strains of *A. tumefaciens* do not contain a pTi.

Since the Ti plasmid is essential to cause disease, pre-penetration events in the rhizosphere occur to promote bacterial conjugation - exchange of plasmids amongst bacteria. In the presence of opines, *A. tumefaciens* produces a diffusible conjugation signal called 30C8HSL or the *Agrobacterium* autoinducer. This activates the transcription factor TraR, positively regulating the transcription of genes required for conjugation.

Agrobacterium tumefaciens



A. tumefaciens attaching itself to a carrot cell

Scientific classification

Kingdom: Bacteria
 Phylum: Proteobacteria
 Class: Alpha
 Proteobacteria
 Order: Rhizobiales
 Family: Rhizobiaceae
 Genus: *Agrobacterium*
 Species: *A. tumefaciens*

Binomial name

Agrobacterium tumefaciens
 Smith & Townsend, 1907

Synonyms

Bacterium tumefaciens Smith and Townsend 1907
Pseudomonas tumefaciens (Smith and Townsend 1907) Duggar 1909
Phytomonas tumefaciens (Smith and Townsend 1907) Bergey et al. 1923
Polymonas tumefaciens (Smith and Townsend 1907) Lieske 1928

Method of infection

The *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* infects the plant through its Ti plasmid. The Ti plasmid integrates a segment of its DNA, known as T-DNA, into the chromosomal DNA of its host plant cells.

A. tumefaciens have flagella that allow them to swim through the soil towards photoassimilates that accumulate in the rhizosphere around roots. Some strains may chemotactically move towards chemical exudates from plants, such as acetosyringone and sugars. The former is recognised by the VirA protein, a transmembrane protein encoded in the virA gene on the Ti plasmid. Sugars are recognised by the chvE protein, a chromosomal gene-encoded protein located in the periplasmic space.^[5]

At least 25 vir genes on the Ti plasmid are necessary for tumor induction. In addition to their perception role, virA and chvE induce other vir genes. The virA protein has kinase activity: it phosphorylates itself on a histidine residue. Then the virA protein phosphorylates the virG protein on its aspartate residue. The virG protein is a cytoplasmic protein produced from the virG Ti plasmid gene. It is a transcription factor, inducing the transcription of the vir operons. The chvE protein regulates the second mechanism of the vir genes' activation. It increases VirA protein sensibility to phenolic compounds.^[5]

Attachment is a two-step process. Following an initial weak and reversible attachment, the bacteria synthesize cellulose fibrils that anchor them to the wounded plant cell to which they were attracted. Four main genes are involved in this process: *chvA*, *chvB*, *pscA* and *att*. It appears that the products of the first three genes are involved in the actual synthesis of the cellulose fibrils. These fibrils also anchor the bacteria to each other, helping to form a microcolony.

After production of cellulose fibrils a calcium-dependent outer membrane protein called rhicadhesin is produced, which also aids in sticking the bacteria to the cell wall. Homologues of this protein can be found in other *Rhizobia* species.

Possible plant compounds that initiate *Agrobacterium* to infect plant cells:^[6]

- Acetosyringone: Phenolic compound
- alpha-Hydroxyacetosyringone
- Catechol
- Ferulic acid
- Gallic acid
- p-Hydroxybenzoic acid
- Protocatechuic acid
- Pyrogalllic acid
- Resorcylic acid
- Sinapinic acid
- Syringic acid
- Vanillin

Formation of the T-pilus

In order to transfer the T-DNA into the plant cell *A. tumefaciens* uses a Type IV secretion mechanism, involving the production of a T-pilus. When acetosyringone and other substances are detected, a signal transduction event activates the expression of 11 genes within the VirB operon which are responsible for the formation of the T-pilus.

The pro-pilin is formed first. This is a polypeptide of 121 amino acids which requires processing by the removal of 47 residues to form a T-pilus subunit. The subunit is circularized by the formation of a

10.2.4 COOROW TENNIS CLUB – NEW LIGHTS

AUTHOR	Dave Hadden
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	2October 2010
ATTACHMENT	10.2.4
FILE	ADM 0020

SUMMARY

A request from the Coorow Tennis Club has been received seeking Council approval to use funding from the Community Grants Reserve Fund- Coorow Tennis Club, to fund a lighting upgrade on a one for one basis with the Club. The Club is requesting Council to provide funding of \$8,648.20.

BACKGROUND:

The reserve fund currently has \$16,248.17 which is a total of \$15,958.00 in savings on the synthetic turf upgrade with interest accumulated to date. The Club believes that they have managed to control the earlier “cocky” problem with the streamer system the Club installed over the six courts and hope that this will allow money from the Reserve fund to be used towards the lighting upgrade. The Club have received quotes and wish to use Conder Electrical Services to carry out the upgrade. Copy of quote included as Attachment 10.2.4.

Staff support the lighting upgrade using funding from the Community Grants Reserve which if approved will leave an amount of \$7,599.97 in the Reserve Fund.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Nil

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

If Council approves the funding request of \$8,648.20 from the Community Grants Reserve Fund- Coorow Tennis Club an amount of \$7599.97 will be left in the Reserve.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the request from the Coorow Tennis Club to provide funding of \$8,648.20 from the Community Grants Reserve Fund on a one for basis to enable the Club to carry out a lighting upgrade to existing tennis court lights.

RESOLUTION:

Moved: Cr McDonald

Seconded: Cr McTaggart

That Council approve the request from the Coorow Tennis Club to provide funding of \$8,648.20 from the Community Grants Reserve Fund on a one for basis to enable the Club to carry out a lighting upgrade to existing tennis court lights.

AMENDMENT

Moved: Cr Girando

Seconded: Cr Bothe

That Council approve the request from the Coorow Tennis Club to provide funding of \$8,648.20 from the Community Grants Reserve Fund on a one for basis to enable the Club to carry out a lighting upgrade to existing tennis court lights.

That Council advise the Coorow Tennis Club that this re-allocation from the reserve established for bird damage mitigation reserve and Council will not consider allocating further funds for bird damage mitigation measures over and above the remaining fund in reserve

The Presiding Member then put the amendment

CARRIED 8/0

The Presiding Member then put the amended motion which became the Substantive Motion.

RESOLUTION:

2010/212

Moved: Cr McDonald

Seconded: Cr McTaggart

That Council approve the request from the Coorow Tennis Club to provide funding of \$8,648.20 from the Community Grants Reserve Fund on a one for basis to enable the Club to carry out a lighting upgrade to existing tennis court lights.

That Council advise the Coorow Tennis Club that this re-allocation from the reserve established for bird damage mitigation reserve and Council will not consider allocating further funds for bird damage mitigation measures over and above the remaining fund in reserve

CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority

Coorow Districts Tennis Club Inc
P O Box 88 Coorow WA 6515
Secretary Brian Jack ph/fax 9952 5040, Mobile 0429 040525
westernflora@bigpond.com

27/10/2010

Coorow Shire Councillors
P.O. Box 42
Coorow WA 6515

Dear Councillors,

Ref. New Lights for the Coorow Districts Tennis Club Inc

The Club has decided to install new industry standard lights on the three courts in Maley Park which will replace the existing lights on those courts.

The Club felt that as climate conditions are changing and weather is getting hotter and drier more twilight and night tennis should be played and this could attract more players as well as protect people from the sun during the heat of the afternoon.

The Club had earlier made the decision not to proceed further with seeking funds for Bird Proofing the courts because the streamer system the Club installed over the six courts has worked well beyond our expectations thereby freeing money for the lighting upgrade.

We do need to earmark considerable funds for court surface replacement and maintenance which means that we need to seek some funding from outside the Club.

The Coorow Shire has quarantined funds for the Bird netting Project and the Club hopes that the Council can provide some of that money towards the Lighting upgrade.

The cost of supply and installation of the new lights is \$17,296.40 including GST. The successful tender was from Conder Electrical of Leeman.

The contractor has visited the courts, inspected the lighting and wiring and will wire up the lights to suit the available power.

Following on from our discussion with the Coorow Shire CEO Mark Hook we suggest that the Council provide funding on a 1 for 1 basis ie The Club and The Shire each contribute \$8648.20.

Coorow Districts Tennis Club Inc
P O Box 88 Coorow WA 6515
Secretary Brian Jack ph/fax 9952 5040, Mobile 0429 040525
westernflora@bigpond.com

The expected date/time of supply and installation is January 2011.

The Club looks forward to a positive response from The Shire.

Yours sincerely,

Brian Jack, Secretary.



Ph: (08) 99531221
Fax: (08) 99531371
Mob: 0427531221

Coorow Tennis Club

30 June 2010

Attention Derek Fowler,

Subject: Tennis Club Lights

In our price I have allowed to supply and install 8 x 2000 Watt metal Halide lights to existing light poles.
Price includes all labour and materials to complete the project.
Not provided in the quotation is the hire of a cherry picker and approx 2 days labour for a general hand.

Please call if you would like to discuss anything to do with the job.

Our price is Light fittings \$8994.00
 Installation \$3230.00
 Total \$12224.00 Plus GST.

Regards

Phil Conder

Dave Hadden

From: WESTERN FLORA [westernflora@bigpond.com]
Sent: Monday, 1 November 2010 5:18 PM
To: Dave Hadden
Subject: FW: condor
Attachments: condor light quote.doc

Dear Dave,

Following your phone request this afternoon I have provided the breakdown of the Total Cost of the Job below.

Attached is the quote from Conder Electrical of \$12,224.00

Labour 2+ days	1500.00
Cherry Picker Hire 2 days	
Incl. P/up & return	2000.00
Sub Total	15,724.00
GST	1572.40
TOTAL	17,296.40

The work entails only removing old lights and replacing them with new generation lamps plus rewiring where necessary. There will be no earthworks or pole replacement.

If you have any further queries please call me.

Regards,

Brian Jack

From: vern & jan muller [mailto:vjmuller@reachnet.com.au]
Sent: Wednesday, 15 September 2010 6:48 PM
To: brian jack
Subject: condor

2/11/2010

10.3 PRINCIPAL WORKS SUPERVISOR:

10.3.1 APPOINTING AN APPRENTICE MECHANIC

AUTHOR	Kelvin Bean
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	4 November 2010
FILE	

SUMMARY:

Since the breakdown of the amalgamation with the Shire of Carnamah, Daniel Koebele has been notified that the Shire of Coorow will not be retaining him as a secondary Mechanic.

COMMENT:

Daniel was employed by the Shire of Coorow as an Apprentice Mechanic and has now completed his qualifications. Daniel has submitted his resignation effective from the end of December 2010. It was always the Shire's intention to retain Daniel only as an apprentice and his employment would cease once he had gained his qualifications.

When the amalgamation with the Shire of Carnamah was looked to be viable, we kept Daniel on with the prospect of him obtaining full time employment within the newly amalgamated Shires.

Daniel was advised that his employment would cease at the end of 2010/11 financial year

Due to the salary costs of a fully qualified Mechanic it is not possible to keep Daniel employed with us now that the amalgamation has fallen through.

There is, however, the option of starting a new Apprentice as the workshop has enough workload to warrant having two (2) people. In the past twelve (12) years our workshop has had two (2) personnel in it full time. Having an Apprentice is beneficial for both the Shire and the Apprentice.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Nil.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Employing an apprentice will be a commitment of three years.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve sourcing an Apprentice Mechanic for the Depot workshop.

RESOLUTION:

2010/213

Moved: Cr McDonald

Seconded: Cr Bothe

That Council approve sourcing an Apprentice Mechanic for the Depot workshop.

CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority

Note: Council requested the Chief Executive Officer to prepare a report to Council on the options of employing a full time or part time Community Development Officer from the savings made from the Salaries and Wages budget of employing an Apprentice against qualified Mechanic.

10.3.2 ROAD PLANT PURCHASE

AUTHOR	Kelvin Bean
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	3 November 2010
ATTACHMENT	Nil
FILE	

SUMMARY:

That Council consider buying a Bomag BW25RH tyred roller for \$155,000 +GST, which is \$5,000 over budget.

COMMENT:

After receiving tenders from three (3) separate dealerships, Compliant AMMANN Australia came in at \$132,435 + GST, Bomag BT Equipment came in at \$155,000 + GST, Westrac Cat came in at \$191,000 + GST.

John Cortese and I had a look at the AMMANN roller. The engine is in a well in front of the roller which makes it a lot harder to get at the hoses and perform servicing on the motor and it is louder than Bomag.

After a visit to the Shire of Dalwallinu to inspect their Bomag it is John's, and my opinion, that this is a superior machine. The engine is easy to get at and the radiator/hoses are easily accessible. The Bomag has built in walkways around the front of the machine. The sound level in the Bomag for the operator is the best compared to the other rollers.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Nil

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Council would need to take approximately \$5,000 from the Plant Replacement Fund to buy the Bomag roller.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS:

That Council buy the Bomag Roller for \$155,000 + GST and transfer \$5,000 from the Plant Replacement Funds.

RESOLUTION:

2010/214

Moved: Cr Bothe

Seconded: Cr McDonald

- 1. That Council buy the Bomag Roller for \$155,000 + GST and transfer \$5,000 from the Plant Replacement Funds.*
- 2. That Council authorise the over budget expenditure of \$5,000.*

***CARRIED 8/0
Absolute Majority***

10.4 DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

10.4.1 ACCOUNTS FOR PAYMENT

AUTHOR	Erika Clement
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	8.11.10
ATTACHMENT	10.4.1 Accounts Due and Submitted To Council Meeting 17.11.2010
FILE	

SUMMARY:

Council approval is required for payment of accounts made within the months of October 2010 and November 2010 and to approve payments of accounts due in November 2010.

COMMENT:

Approval is sought for the following list of payments of accounts made since Council's last meeting on 20 October 2010 and of accounts that are now due.

A list of all payments submitted for approval is contained at Attachment 10.4.1 Accounts Due and Submitted to Council Meeting on 17 November 2010

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996

13 Lists of Accounts

- (1) If the local government has delegated to the CEO the exercise of its power to make payments from the municipal fund or the trust fund, a list of accounts paid by the CEO is to be prepared each month showing for each account paid since the last such list was prepared:
 - (a) the payee's name;
 - (b) the amount of the payment;
 - (c) the date of the payment; and
 - (d) sufficient information to identify the transaction.
- (2) A list of accounts for approval to be paid is to be prepared each month showing:
 - (a) for each account which requires council authorization in that month:
 - (i) the payee's name;
 - (ii) the amount of the payment; and
 - (iii) sufficient information to identify the transaction; and
 - (b) the date of the meeting of the council to which the list is to be presented.
- (3) A list prepared under sub regulation (1) or (2) is to be:
 - (a) presented to the council at the next ordinary meeting of the council after the list is prepared; and
 - (b) recorded in the minutes of that meeting;

STRATEGIC, POLICY & FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There is no financial, policy or strategic implications regarding this matter.

VOTING REQUIREMENT:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That payments listed at Attachment 10.4.1 Accounts Due and Submitted to Council Meeting on 17 November 2010 including:

1. Vouchers 18542 to 18552, 18554 to 18581, 18620, PR71011110 to PR72291010, DD 13/10/2010 to DD 27/10/2010, EFT3079 to EFT3197, totalling \$605,394.44 from Council's Municipal Fund

be authorised and passed for payment.

RESOLUTION:

2010/215

Moved: Cr Jack

Seconded: Cr Williams

That payments listed at Attachment 10.4.1 Accounts Due and Submitted to Council Meeting on 17 November 2010 including:

- 1. Vouchers 18542 to 18552, 18554 to 18581, 18620, PR71011110 to PR72291010, DD 13/10/2010 to DD 27/10/2010, EFT3079 to EFT3197, totalling \$605,394.44 from Council's Municipal Fund*

be authorised and passed for payment.

CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority

LIST OF ACCOUNTS DUE & SUBMITTED 9/11/2010

<u>Chq/EFT</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Muni</u>
EFT3079	18/10/2010	LEADING EDGE COMPUTERS	MAINTENANCE SERVICE TO SERVERS	\$ 814.00
EFT3080	18/10/2010	AUSTRALIA POST-LPO	POSTAGE	\$ 170.46
EFT3081	18/10/2010	AGPARTS WAREHOUSE	DRAW BAR PINS COASTAL SLASHER	\$ 24.40
EFT3082	18/10/2010	AVON WASTE	WASTE REMOVAL	\$ 10,883.60
EFT3083	18/10/2010	BOC GASES	GAS	\$ 177.61
EFT3084	18/10/2010	BEAN KJ	INTERNET PWS	\$ 69.95
EFT3085	18/10/2010	BT EQUIPMENT	PUSH BUTTON SWITCH CW0018	\$ 76.43
EFT3086	18/10/2010	COURIER AUSTRALIA	FREIGHT - LISWA	\$ 134.93
EFT3087	18/10/2010	COVENTRY GROUP LTD	GLOBES, BUNDY TUBE, CARBY CLEAN, CRC, JOINTING COMPOUND	\$ 662.33
EFT3088	18/10/2010	COOROW HIGHWAY STORE	REFRESHMENTS - BATTERIES - TAPE	\$ 39.95
EFT3089	18/10/2010	CUNNINGHAMS AG SERVICES	SERVICE TO CW0013	\$ 1,432.73
EFT3090	18/10/2010	COOROW AG PTY LTD	HARDWARE, CHLORINE, HOSES, CLEANING MATERIALS	\$ 355.19
EFT3091	18/10/2010	DRUMMOND JOE ELECTRICS	RCD INSTALLATION LEEMAN OFFICE	\$ 2,823.70
EFT3092	18/10/2010	ENZED SERVICE CENTRE WELSHPOOL	HYDRAULIC HOSE CW0013	\$ 612.61
EFT3093	18/10/2010	FAMILY SHOPPING CENTRE	REFRESHMENTS- CLEANING SUPPLIES	\$ 239.35
EFT3094	18/10/2010	FRANK GILMOUR PEST CONTROL	PEST TREATMENT	\$ 2,699.00
EFT3095	18/10/2010	GREEN HEAD PLUMBING & GAS	REPAIR IGNITION CLIFF PARK BBQS	\$ 99.00
EFT3096	18/10/2010	GREEN HEAD COMMUNITY CENTRE MANAGEMENT	ELECTRICITY	\$ 644.19
EFT3097	18/10/2010	GERALDTON NEWSPAPERS LIMITED	ADVERTISING TOWN PLANNING & EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY	\$ 284.20
EFT3098	18/10/2010	GREENWAY ENTERPRISES	CHAINSAW CHAPS BUCKLE	\$ 430.65
EFT3099	18/10/2010	JASON SIGNMAKERS	ILUKA SIGNS	\$ 99.00
EFT3100	18/10/2010	LEEMAN HARDWARE	KEYS, CUT-OFF DISCS, SCREWDRIVERS, GLOBES	\$ 288.27
EFT3101	18/10/2010	LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANAGERS AUSTRALIA	LGMA CONFERENCE CEO	\$ 2,510.00
EFT3102	18/10/2010	LANDMARK	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	\$ 1,799.60
EFT3103	18/10/2010	LORD FORREST	ACCOMMODATION LATE CANCELLATION	\$ 222.50
EFT3104	18/10/2010	ML COMMUNICATIONS	PHONE RENTAL COAST	\$ 321.25
EFT3105	18/10/2010	MOORA TOYOTA	SERVICE TO CW0038	\$ 216.00

EFT3106	18/10/2010	MARKET CREATIONS	AUSTRALIA'S CORAL COAST HOLIDAY PLANNER EDITORIALS	\$ 3,245.00
EFT3107	18/10/2010	MCINTOSH & SON	MIRROR, HANDLE, BRACKET CW0027 CW0013	\$ 563.27
EFT3108	18/10/2010	MIDVALE DISCOUNT TYRES	16PLY SMOOTH SET TYRES CW0016	\$ 928.00
EFT3109	18/10/2010	MCINTOSH & SON	SERVICE TO CW0027	\$ 324.89
EFT3110	18/10/2010	MARTINS TRAILER PARTS PTY LTD	RIMS & TRAILER CHAIN	\$ 250.32
EFT3111	18/10/2010	MILLS' MECHANICAL REPAIRS & SERVICES	REPAIRS TO FIRE TRUCK CW0052	\$ 5,673.29
EFT3112	18/10/2010	NORTH MIDLANDS SEPTIC SERVICE	SEPTIC TANK 49 NAIRN ST LEEMAN	\$ 728.50
EFT3113	18/10/2010	OFFICEWORKS BUSINESS DIRECT	STATIONARY	\$ 419.18
EFT3114	18/10/2010	PERRELLA AUTO ELECTRICS	RADIO REDUCER CW0013	\$ 150.04
EFT3115	18/10/2010	PAPER PLUS OFFICE NATIONAL	STATIONARY	\$ 242.69
EFT3116	18/10/2010	RICOH FINANCE	PHOTOCOPIER LEASE CHARGES	\$ 663.49
EFT3117	18/10/2010	JOHN RICHARDSON	REIMBURSEMENT FUEL	\$ 50.00
EFT3118	18/10/2010	SNAG ISLAND ROADHOUSE	POSTAGE	\$ 49.20
EFT3119	18/10/2010	SEASIDE SUPPLIES	REFRESHMENTS	\$ 26.35
EFT3120	18/10/2010	STAR TRACK EXPRESS	FREIGHT MAJOR MOTORS	\$ 19.44
EFT3121	18/10/2010	RELIANCE PETROLEUM	FUEL	\$ 24,962.61
EFT3122	18/10/2010	SNAP PRINT	ENVELOPES DL	\$ 1,880.56
EFT3123	18/10/2010	GREGORY SMYTH	PRE PLACEMENT MEDICAL CHECK REIMBURSEMENT	\$ 66.00
EFT3124	18/10/2010	T-QUIP	SHAFT TORO MOWER	\$ 356.95
EFT3125	18/10/2010	WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (WALGA)	REGIONAL LUNCHEON BRENDON GRYLLS - CR WILLIAMS	\$ 88.00
EFT3126	18/10/2010	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT	INSURANCE EXCESS CW007	\$ 698.36
EFT3127	18/10/2010	WURTH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	ASST WASHERS & CONTAINERS	\$ 620.49
EFT3128	18/10/2010	WORLDWIDE TYRE SUPPLIES	REPAIRS TO TYRES CW007, CW0012, CW0026, CW0011, CW0016	\$ 1,332.29
EFT3129	18/10/2010	YAKKA PTY LTD	UNIFORMS RANGER	\$ 401.78
EFT3130	18/10/2010	LGIS RISK MANAGEMENT	REGIONAL RISK CO-ORDINATOR	\$ 3,993.00
EFT3131	18/10/2010	LGIS WORKCARE	WORKERS COMPENSATION 2ND PAYMENT	\$ 24,640.00
EFT3132	18/10/2010	LGIS LIABILITY	LGIS LIABILITY INSURANCE	\$ 13,205.50
EFT3133	18/10/2010	LGIS PROPERTY	PROPERTY INSURANCE	\$ 33,895.02
EFT3134	18/10/2010	W A TREASURY CORPORATION	REPAYMENT LOAN#68	\$ 24,559.27
EFT3135	18/10/2010	MIDWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL	ICT STANDISATION PROJECT PREVIOUS YEARS	\$ 2,744.46
EFT3136	19/10/2010	FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES AUTHORITY OF WA	ESL LEVY RETURN	\$ 41,985.75

EFT3137	20/10/2010	CALLY & CO	RATES REFUND FOR ASSESSMENT A1516 4748 MCHG/BUNTINE RD MARCHAGEE 6515	\$ 5,048.99
EFT3138	03/11/2010	BINDOON TRACTORS	PURCHASE OF KUBOTA M9540DHC-DS TRACTOR	\$ 86,359.90
EFT3139	05/11/2010	LEADING EDGE COMPUTERS	MONTHLY COMPUTER SERVICE CALLS	\$ 337.00
EFT3140	05/11/2010	AUSTRALIA POST-LPO	POSTAGE	\$ 195.77
EFT3141	05/11/2010	AVON WASTE	WASTE REMOVAL	\$ 10,169.92
EFT3142	05/11/2010	BAY GLASS	VERTICAL BLINDS - POOL MANAGERS HOUSE	\$ 624.00
EFT3143	05/11/2010	BEAN KJ	ELECTRICITY PWS	\$ 526.68
EFT3144	05/11/2010	COURIER AUSTRALIA	FREIGHT - LISWA, SIGMA, PATHWEST, MOBILE MASTERS	\$ 154.53
EFT3145	05/11/2010	COVENTRY GROUP LTD	TYRE CHANGER	\$ 21,186.05
EFT3146	05/11/2010	COOROW HIGHWAY STORE	REFRESHMENTS	\$ 11.05
EFT3147	05/11/2010	CUNNINGHAMS AG SERVICES	FILTERS, BELTS, SEALANT, HYDRAULIC HOSE	\$ 848.16
EFT3148	05/11/2010	COOROW AG PTY LTD	RETIC FITTINGS, BROOM, CHEMICALS, CLIPS, BOLTS, REFRIGERATORS, KETTLE, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	\$ 5,470.05
EFT3149	05/11/2010	DRUMMOND JOE ELECTRICS	DISCONNECTION OF POWER TO MEN'S SHED GREEN HEAD	\$ 154.00
EFT3150	05/11/2010	ENZED SERVICE CENTRE WELSHPOOL	MANUFACTURE PIPE FOR CW0013	\$ 126.63
EFT3151	05/11/2010	FAMILY SHOPPING CENTRE	REFRESHMENTS , BATTERIES, AEROGARD, CLEANING SUPPLIES	\$ 107.56
EFT3152	05/11/2010	FRANK GILMOUR PEST CONTROL	PEST SPRAYING OF COUNCIL PROPERTIES	\$ 3,777.00
EFT3153	05/11/2010	GREEN HEAD PLUMBING & GAS	PLUMBING REPAIRS TO COOROW SWIMMING POOL & 103 BRISTOL ST	\$ 2,082.79
EFT3154	05/11/2010	GH COUNTRY COURIERS	FREIGHT - PURCHERS, COVENTRYS	\$ 243.68
EFT3155	05/11/2010	GREEN HEAD COMMUNITY CENTRE MANAGEMENT	CLEANING GREEN HEAD COMMUNITY CENTRE	\$ 125.00
EFT3156	05/11/2010	GIRANDO MJ	TRAVELLING & MEETING FEES	\$ 5,116.38
EFT3157	05/11/2010	GERALDTON FUEL CO PTY LTD	DIESEL	\$ 6,250.00
EFT3158	05/11/2010	HERSEY JR & A PTY LTD	COVERALLS, FUEL CAN, RAKES, BROOMS, BATTERIES	\$ 230.73
EFT3159	05/11/2010	HITACHI CONST MACHINERY (AUST) P/L	FILTERS CW0010	\$ 564.80
EFT3160	05/11/2010	HARE & FORBES MACHINERY HOUSE	MILL SET & COLLECT SET	\$ 339.00
EFT3161	05/11/2010	HOT CHILLI SOURCE	SAFETY EQUIPMENT	\$ 2,398.00
EFT3162	05/11/2010	SHIRE OF IRWIN	HIRE OF IRWIN RECREATION CENTRE FOR WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE	\$ 387.00

EFT3163	05/11/2010	INSTANT RACKING & STEEL SHELVING	SHELVING - POOL	\$ 1,975.00
EFT3164	05/11/2010	KLEENHEAT GAS	GAS BOTTLE RENTAL	\$ 1,005.60
EFT3165	05/11/2010	LEEMAN HARDWARE	BOLTS, CEMENT, RETIC FITTINGS	\$ 1,036.50
EFT3166	05/11/2010	LANDMARK	CSBP FERTILISERS FOR OVALS	\$ 8,362.22
EFT3167	05/11/2010	LANDGATE	VALUATION CHARGES	\$ 32.30
EFT3168	05/11/2010	LEEMAN SNACK SHACK	REFRESHMENTS FOR COUNCIL MEETING 20.10.2010	\$ 41.50
EFT3169	05/11/2010	LORD FORREST	ACCOMMODATION PRESIDENT ROADS FORUM	\$ 496.50
EFT3170	05/11/2010	ML COMMUNICATIONS	PHONE RENTAL COAST	\$ 321.25
EFT3171	05/11/2010	LGIS LIABILITY	LIABILITY INSURANCE	\$ 13,205.50
EFT3172	05/11/2010	LGIS PROPERTY	INSURANCE COUNCILLORS LAPTOPS	\$ 146.16
EFT3173	05/11/2010	MARKET CREATIONS	DOMAIN NAME REGISTRATION WILDFLOWERCOUNTRY.COM.AU	\$ 99.00
EFT3174	05/11/2010	METROCOUNT	BATTERY PACKS. ROAD NAILS - TRAFFIC COUNTERS	\$ 333.30
EFT3175	05/11/2010	MIDLAND MOWERS	DRIVE CHAIN, SPROCKET, KEY, IDLER COX MOWER	\$ 391.00
EFT3176	05/11/2010	MOORA BUILDING & TIMBER SUPPLIES (MAKIT)	POLYFILLA	\$ 49.50
EFT3177	05/11/2010	MCINTOSH & SON	INDICATOR LIGHTS CW0027	\$ 520.65
EFT3178	05/11/2010	OFFICEWORKS BUSINESS DIRECT	STATIONARY	\$ 615.11
EFT3179	05/11/2010	O'CALLAGHAN PTY LTD	TYRES, TYRE INFLATOR, BALANCING	\$ 436.70
EFT3180	05/11/2010	RBC-RURAL	METERPLAN CHARGES PHOTOCOPIERS	\$ 1,846.46
EFT3181	05/11/2010	RODDA FR & CO	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES FOR SUBDIVISION OF COOROW RUBBISH TIP SITE	\$ 1,101.76
EFT3182	05/11/2010	ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY	POOL LIFEGUARD REQUALIFICATION - POOL MANAGER	\$ 120.00
EFT3183	05/11/2010	HELLE RASMUSSEN	CATERING WOMEN IN LOCAL CONFERENCE	\$ 2,574.00
EFT3184	05/11/2010	SNAG ISLAND ROADHOUSE	POSTAGE	\$ 481.91
EFT3185	05/11/2010	SIGMA CHEMICALS	HAZARD SIGNS COOROW POOL	\$ 533.20
EFT3186	05/11/2010	SEASIDE SUPPLIES	REFRESHMENTS - COUNCIL MEETING 20.10.2010 , BBQ CLEANER	\$ 203.83
EFT3187	05/11/2010	STAR TRACK EXPRESS	FREIGHT - COVENTRYS , HOT CHILLI SOURCE	\$ 265.36
EFT3188	05/11/2010	SKIPPER TRUCK PARTS	FILTERS CW004	\$ 665.65
EFT3189	05/11/2010	SEASPRAY BEACH HOLIDAY PARK	ACCOMMODATION WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE	\$ 185.00
EFT3190	05/11/2010	SITE WARE DIRECT	GUIDE POSTS	\$ 836.00

EFT3191	05/11/2010	TUDOR HOUSE	SHIRE OF COOROW FLAGS	\$ 572.00
EFT3192	05/11/2010	THREE SPRINGS SHIRE COUNCIL	CONTRIBUTION THREE SPRINGS MEDICAL CENTRE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER 2010	\$ 8,421.89
EFT3193	05/11/2010	VAC INDUSTRIES	CUTTING DISCS, GRINDING DISCS, MIG WIRE	\$ 876.15
EFT3194	05/11/2010	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT	MOUNTINGS CW0035	\$ 552.80
EFT3195	05/11/2010	WINCHESTER INDUSTRIES	METAL DUST	\$ 857.45
EFT3196	05/11/2010	WURTH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	NUTS & BOLTS, SPRING WASHERS, DRILL SETS	\$ 234.17
EFT3197	05/11/2010	WESDOC CARTAGE CONTRACTORS	FORM AND LAY CONCRETE LEEMAN FORESHORE PERGOLA	\$ 540.00
18542	15/10/2010	WESTSCHEME	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 50.34
18543	15/10/2010	SHIRE OF COOROW - LOTTO	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 190.00
18544	19/10/2010	BLACKWOODS	SAFETY EQUIPMENT - EAR MUFFS	\$ 379.81
18545	19/10/2010	COOROW TELECENTRE	YEARLY CONTRIBUTION TO COOROW COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE	\$ 9,350.00
18546	19/10/2010	CROFT BA & SD	SUPPLY & FIT PUMP COOROW SWIMMING POOL	\$ 3,763.10
18547	19/10/2010	GREENFIELD TECHNICAL SERVICES	ENGINEERING CONSULTANT PENN ROAD INTERSECTION BLACK SPOT	\$ 2,993.87
18548	19/10/2010	LEEMAN FUEL & LIQUOR	FUEL CW0055	\$ 153.86
18549	19/10/2010	MOORA RETRAVISION	FINEPIX CAMERA WORKS DEPOT	\$ 199.00
18550	19/10/2010	MAJOR MOTORS PTY LTD	FILTERS CW006	\$ 111.45
18551	19/10/2010	MIDWEST GROUP AFFILIATED AG SOCIETIES	DONATION FOR PERTH ROYAL SHOW DISPLAY	\$ 150.00
18552	19/10/2010	MOORA TYRES	REPAIRS TO GRADER TYRE	\$ 77.00
18554	19/10/2010	TELSTRA	PHONE ACCOUNT	\$ 2,049.03
18555	19/10/2010	SYNERGY	ELECTRICITY ACCOUNTS	\$ 8,524.45
18556	27/10/2010	SHIRE OF COOROW - LOTTO	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	\$ 190.00
18557	27/10/2010	WESTSCHEME	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 277.98
18558	27/10/2010	TWUSUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 250.24
18559	07/11/2010	BOLTS-R-US	BOLTS - SLASHER	\$ 74.68
18560	07/11/2010	MICHAEL BOTHE	MEETING & TRAVEL FEES	\$ 160.10
18561	07/11/2010	ESPLANADE RIVER SUITES	ACCOMMODATION MRS 2010 EHAA CONFERENCE	\$ 555.00
18562	07/11/2010	GREEN HEAD BUSHFIRE BRIGADE	REIMBURSEMENT FOR PURCHASES MADE FOR GREEN HEAD BUSHFIRE BRIGADE	\$ 1,205.15
18563	07/11/2010	GREEN HEAD CARAVAN PARK	GAS CLIFF PARK BBQS	\$ 30.00
18564	07/11/2010	GARY GEORGE	MEETING & TRAVEL FEES	\$ 60.00
18565	07/11/2010	JENNIFER GRIFFITHS	REIMBURSEMENT FOR SENIORS MT LESUEUR TRIP	\$ 120.58

18566	07/11/2010	JOSEPH RADIATORS & AIR CONDITIONING	SERVICE TO RADIATOR CW0055	\$ 441.00
18567	07/11/2010	LEEMAN SENIORS	BUS HIRE & FUEL LEEMAN SENIORS	\$ 338.00
18568	07/11/2010	LEEMAN PRIMARY SCHOOL	DONATION LEEMAN PRIMARY SCHOOL 2010	\$ 100.00
18569	07/11/2010	MCDONALD BJ	MEETING & TRAVEL FEES	\$ 303.88
18570	07/11/2010	MOBILE MASTERS	PROTECTIVE EAR MUFFS	\$ 183.15
18571	07/11/2010	MOORA UPHOLSTERY	REPAIRS TO SHADE SHELTERS	\$ 717.20
18572	07/11/2010	MOORA RETRAVISION	SD CARD & CAR CHARGER	\$ 64.90
18573	07/11/2010	SHIRE OF MOORA	TOURISM & AREA PROMOTION- STICKERS DALWALLINU - WILDFLOWER COUNTRY	\$ 316.80
18574	07/11/2010	DA McTAGGART	MEETING & TRAVEL FEES	\$ 120.00
18575	07/11/2010	NOVUS GERALDTON	WINDSCREEN REPLACEMENT	\$ 2,651.00
18576	07/11/2010	SHIRE OF COOROW	WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE - CWADMIN & LEEADMIN	\$ 187.00
18577	07/11/2010	SYNERGY	STREET LIGHTING	\$ 2,651.50
18578	07/11/2010	SHARED SERVICES CENTRE-STATE LIBRARY OF WA	BETTER BEGINNINGS STATE LIBRARY	\$ 33.00
18579	07/11/2010	BRONYWN SCOTT	FLOWERS AND TABLECLOTHS FOR WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE	\$ 199.00
18580	07/11/2010	TELSTRA	PHONE ACCOUNT	\$ 2,096.07
18581	07/11/2010	WILLIAMS AK & P	MEETING & TRAVEL FEES	\$ 60.00
18620	12/10/2010	MIDWEST AUTO GROUP	VEHICLE PURCHASE MRS	\$ 17,738.66
71011110	01/11/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 2,939.10
71031110	03/11/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 23.90
71041110	04/11/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 90.20
71081010	08/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 1,491.40
71111010	11/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 2,940.90
71121010	12/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 817.10
71131010	13/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 1,297.95
71141010	14/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 2,190.00
71191010	19/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 1,016.05
71201010	20/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 175.05
71211010	21/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 260.30
71221010	22/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 292.75
71251010	25/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 1,899.50
71261010	26/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 38.75
71271010	27/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 883.60

71281010	28/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 358.45
71291010	29/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 307.85
72011110	01/11/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 408.75
72021110	02/11/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 951.70
72031110	03/11/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 262.15
72041110	04/11/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 977.75
72111010	11/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 117.95
72121010	12/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 803.55
72141010	14/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 383.80
72141010	14/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 23.90
72181010	18/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 1,021.30
72191010	19/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 1,365.40
72201010	20/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 369.40
72211010	21/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 23.90
72221010	22/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 382.20
72251010	25/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 659.40
72261010	26/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 280.85
72271010	27/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 377.85
72281010	28/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 985.05
72291010	29/10/2010	TRANSPORT DEPT OF	TRANS LICENSING	\$ 185.20
DDEBIT	27/10/2010	PAYROLL	PAYROLL	\$ 602.00
DDEBIT	27/10/2010	PAYROLL	PAYROLL	\$ 50,673.00
DDEBIT	13/10/2010	PAYROLL	PAYROLL	\$ 48,735.00
				\$ 605,394.44

10.4.2 MONTHLY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY – OCTOBER 2010

AUTHOR	Stuart Billingham
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	9 September 2010
ATTACHMENT	10.4.2 Statement of Financial Activity for October 2010
FILE	ADM 0426 – Finance – 2010/11

SUMMARY:

In accordance with the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, regulation 34 stipulates that a Local Government is to prepare each month a statement of financial activity reporting on the sources and applications of funds, as set out in the annual budget under regulation 22(1)(d), for that month.

BACKGROUND:

The form of the Monthly Financial Statements presented to Council is a Statement of Financial Activity, which also includes supplementary information including an Operating Statement Function and Activity, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Graph and Plant Cost Recovery Report. A copy of the Statement of Financial Activity for the months ended 31 October 2010 is included at Attachment 10.4.2 for Councillor's information.

COMMENT:

Council is required to prepare the Statement of Financial Activity as per Local Government (FM) Reg. 36, but can resolve to have supplementary information included as required.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996

34. Financial reports to be prepared □ **s. 6.4**

- (1) A local government is to prepare each month a statement of financial activity reporting on the sources and applications of funds, as set out in the annual budget under regulation 22(1)(d), for that month in the following detail -
- (a) annual budget estimates, taking into account any expenditure incurred for an additional purpose under section 6.8(1)(b) or (c);
 - (b) budget estimates to the end of the month to which the statement relates;
 - (c) actual amounts of expenditure, revenue and income to the end of the month to which the statement relates;
 - (d) material variances between the comparable amounts referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c); and
 - (e) the net current assets at the end of the month to which the statement relates.
- (2) Each statement of financial activity is to be accompanied by documents containing -
- (a) an explanation of the composition of the net current assets of the month to which the statement relates, less committed assets and restricted assets;
 - (b) an explanation of each of the material variances referred to in sub regulation (1)(d); and
 - (c) such other supporting information as is considered relevant by the local government.
- (3) The information in a statement of financial activity may be shown -

- (a) according to nature and type classification;
- (b) by program; or
- (c) by business unit.

(4) A statement of financial activity, and the accompanying documents referred to in sub regulation (2), are to be -

(a) presented to the council -

(i) at the next ordinary meeting of the council following the end of the month to which the statement relates; or

(ii) if the statement is not prepared in time to present it to the meeting referred to in subparagraph (i), to the next ordinary meeting of the council after that meeting; and

(b) recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which it is presented.

(5) Each financial year, a local government is to adopt a percentage or value, calculated in accordance with AAS 5, to be used in statements of financial activity for reporting material variances.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

Not required

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council accepts the Monthly Statement of Financial Activity as included at Attachment 10.4.2 for the periods ended 31 October 2010 as prepared and presented by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

RESOLUTION:

2010/216

Moved: Cr Williams

Seconded: Cr McTaggart

That Council accepts the Monthly Statement of Financial Activity as included at Attachment 10.4.2 for the periods ended 31 October 2010 as prepared and presented by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority

10.4.3 COUNCILLORS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT POLICY

AUTHOR	Stuart Billingham
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	9 November 2010
ATTACHMENT	10.4.3.1 & 10.4.3.2
FILE	Policy Manual

SUMMARY

Council is being requested to adopt a new Policy 1.1.15 – Information Technology Equipment Policy.

BACKGROUND:

Council has recently purchased eight (8) laptop computers and USB flash drives for use by the elected members at meetings.

COMMENT:

An elected Member, who retires, resigns or is not re-elected must;

- Return any Information Technology Equipment to the Shire; or
- Purchase that Information Technology Equipment at its depreciated written down value in the Shire Asset Register.

Please refer to Policy 2.1.18 Electronic Email/Internet submitted as Attachment 10.4.3 for your information

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT:

Nil

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

New Policy for Information Technology Equipment

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That council adopt new Policy 1.1.15 – Information Technology Equipment as submitted and that the Policy Manual be updated.

RESOLUTION:

2010/217

Moved: Cr Williams

Seconded: Cr Bothe

That council adopt new Policy 1.1.15 – Information Technology Equipment as submitted and that the Policy Manual be updated.

CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority

POLICY – MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Sub Section: General

Policy Number: 1.1.15

Policy Subject: **Councillors Equipment**

Policy Statement: An elected Member, who retires, resigns or is not re-elected must:

- (a) return any Information Technology Equipment to the Shire; or
- (b) purchase any Information Technology Equipment at its depreciated written down value in the Shire Asset Register.

Objectives: To provide elected members with a policy on the appropriate use of Council issued equipment.

Guidelines: Elected Members are to comply with Policy 2.1.18 Electronic Email/Internet

Resolution No: Full Council

Resolution Date

Source: Shire President/Chief Executive Officer

Date of review: Annually

Review Responsibility: Chief Executive Officer

POLICY – STAFF GENERAL

Sub Section: Staff General

Policy Number: 2.1.18

Policy Subject: Electronic E-Mail/Internet

Policy Statement: To provide clear parameters in relation to the use of electronic email and internet usage.

Objectives: To provide the Shire of Coorow's employees with up to date communications/information systems to enable them to perform their duties in the most efficient and effective manner. To reduce the amount of paper sourced information retained. As part of the Employment Enhancement Package to provide employees facilities to access the internet for non work related reasons. To ensure The Shire of Coorow complies with both common law and legislative guidelines pertaining to the use of electronic information systems and that employees use electronic information systems appropriately.

- Guidelines:
- 1.0 The Shire of Coorow reserves the right to review, audit, intercept, access and disclose all information conveyed through e-mail or internet (in accordance with the Privacy Act 1988).
 - 1.1 The Shire of Coorow as part of its Employment Enhancement Program will provide employees with internet access for non work related use.
 - 1.2 Employees may access the internet before or after work hours and during lunch and other breaks.
 - 2.0 Electronic traffic of an offensive nature will not be tolerated and the initiator or employee found passing on, storing or down loading in any way, such material will be subject to disciplinary action and or termination.
 - 3.0 Access to inappropriate/offensive internet sites is prohibited. The initiator or employee found passing on, storing or down loading material in any way from such sites will be subject to disciplinary action and/or termination.

- 3.1 Inappropriate or offensive material may contain communication, drawings, video footage, photographs, cartoons, power point presentations, etc, of the following:
- (a) Defamatory material.
 - (b) Obscene or offensive material.
 - (c) Material that could be construed as harassing.
 - (d) Racially motivated material.
 - (e) Sexually explicit/pornographic material.
 - (f) Material containing horror or gruesome material.
- 4.0 Employees are obligated to report any communication within the workplace they believe may constitute inappropriate and/or unacceptable use of e-mail/internet. It is also the responsibility of the employee to delete immediately (without down loading or saving in any way) from their mail box, any material which may be offensive or contain communications, drawings, video footage, photographs or cartoons, as described in 3.0 above, and take all reasonable steps to prevent such material from being sent again, ie contact the sender and ask that they refrain from sending such material. Should these actions fail to prevent such material being sent, it is the responsibility of the employee to seek assistance from their Manager/Supervisor.
- 5.0 Employees may not access another employee's e-mails without that employee's permission to do so.
- 6.0 Material contained within the e-mail system remains the property of The Shire of Coorow.
- 7.0 The Shire of Coorow does not guarantee the confidentiality of its e-mail system, and it may not be regarded as totally secure.
- 8.0 The Shire of Coorow authorises access to the internet for employees who are required to use the service as part of the duties of their position.
- 9.0 Employees are required to regularly clean out electronic mail boxes.
- 10.0 It is acknowledged that electronic e-mail is a standard form of communication. As such, The Shire of Coorow requires employees to limit personal use of electronic e-mail to a minimum.

- 11.0 An employee found abusing the use of electronic email systems by either sending or receiving excessive and or inappropriate traffic, will be subject to disciplinary action and or termination. Where receiving is a concern, employees must be able to demonstrate that they have made significant attempts to prevent such traffic.
- 12.0 An employee who is found to be forwarding or saving to the network, disc, or other devices, internal or external attachments that are not work related will be subject to disciplinary action and/or termination.

Resolution No: 2008-041

Resolution Date: April 2008

Source: Chief Executive Officer

Date of Review: May annually

Review Responsibility: Chief Executive Officer

10.4.4 SHIRE OF COOROW – PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE DISTRICT 2010-2015

AUTHOR	Stuart Billingham
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	9 November 2010
ATTACHMENT	10.4.4 Draft Plan for the future 2010-2015 Under separate cover
FILE	ADM0231

SUMMARY:

To present Council with the Draft Shire of Coorow Plan for the Future 2010-2015 (See draft ‘Plan for the Future 2010-2015’ submitted as a separate attachment) for consideration for advertising for public comment.

BACKGROUND:

Section 5.56 of the Local Government Act 1995 states:

- 1. A Local Government is to plan for the future of the district.*
- 2. A local Government is to ensure that plans made under subsection (1) are in accordance with and regulation made about planning for the future of the district.*

The Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 Reg 19C states:

19C. Planning for the future — s. 5.56

- (1) In this regulation and regulation 19D —
plan for the future means a plan made under section 5.56.*
- (2) A local government is to make a plan for the future of its district in respect of the period specified in the plan (being at least 2 financial years).*
- (3) A plan for the future of a district is to set out the broad objectives of the local government for the period specified in the plan.*
- (4) A local government is to review its current plan for the future of its district every 2 years and may modify the plan, including extending the period the plan is made in respect of.*
- (5) A council is to consider a plan, or modifications, submitted to it and is to determine* whether or not to adopt the plan, or the modifications, as is relevant.*
**Absolute majority required.*
- (6) If a plan, or modified plan, is adopted by the council then the plan or modified plan is to apply to the district for the period of time specified in the plan.*
- (7) A local government is to ensure that the electors and ratepayers of its district are consulted during the development of a plan for the future of the district, and when preparing any modifications of a plan.*

- (8) *A plan for the future of a district is to contain a description of the involvement by the electors and ratepayers in the development of the plan, and any modifications of the plan.*
- (9) *A local government is to ensure that a plan for the future made in accordance with this regulation applies in respect of each financial year after the financial year ending 30 June 2006.*

19D. Notice of plan to be given

- (1) *After a plan for the future, or modifications to a plan, are adopted under regulation 19C the local government is to give local public notice in accordance with subsection (2).*
- (2) *The local public notice is to contain —*
 - (a) *notification that —*
 - (i) *a plan for the future of the district has been adopted by the council and is to apply to the district for the period specified in the plan; and*
 - (ii) *details of where and when the plan may be inspected;*
 - or*
 - (b) *where a plan for the future of the district has been modified —*
 - (i) *notification that the modifications to the plan have been adopted by the council and the plan as modified is to apply to the district for a the period specified in the plan; and*
 - (ii) *details of where and when the modified plan may be inspected.*

The Plan for the Future is a primary source document for the initial preparation of the Annual Budget

Section 6.2 of the Local Government Act 1995 states:

6.2. Local government to prepare annual budget

.....In the preparation of the annual budget the local government is to `have regard to the contents of the plan for the future of the district made in accordance with section 5.56.....

COMMENT:

The Draft Plan for the Future as amended by the Executive Meeting is presented to Council for consideration of approval for advertising for public comment.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government Act 1995 and Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996,

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Medium to Long Term Financial Planning

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Future Draft Budget program indicator.

VOTING REQUIREMENT:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council approves the revised Shire of Coorow Draft Plan for the Future 2010-2015 for advertising by local public notice as presented.

RESOLUTION:

2010/218

Moved: Cr McTaggart

Seconded: Cr Bothe

That Council approves the revised Shire of Coorow Draft Plan for the Future 2010-2015 for advertising by local public notice as presented.

***CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority***

11. QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN:

12. URGENT BUSINESS APPROVED BY THE PERSON PRESIDING OR BY DECISION:

12.1 LATE ITEM – APPROVAL TO CONSIDER

AUTHOR	Mark Hook
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	15 November 2010
ATTACHMENT	
FILE	ADM0272 - Community Services Agreements - North Midlands Medical Practice Committee (+Three Springs Hospital) ADM0330 - Community Services Agreements - Medical Services (Leeman)

SUMMARY:

Council is being requested to consider a Late Agenda Item to consider the endorsement of the actions taken to commit the Shire of Coorow as a participant in the Midwest Primary Care Charter along with the amount of \$6000 as a contribution to fund a study into the identification and implementation of an optimum primary health care (doctor) model for the region.

COMMENT:

Staff are attempting to have the Agenda prepared at least a week before each Council Meeting. In completing this schedule, business of an urgent nature will arise from time to time in particular where commercial activities within the district would be delayed by Council not considering the item.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Shire of Coorow – Standing Orders Local Law 1999

Section 2.10:

In cases of extreme urgency or other special circumstance matters may, with the consent of the person presiding, or by decision of the members present, be raised without notice and decided by the meeting.

10.7 Council (or Committee) to Meet Behind Closed Doors - Effect of Motion

- (1) Subject to any deferral under clause 3.7 or other decision of the Council or committee, this motion, if carried, causes the general public and any officer or employee the Council or committee determines to leave the room.
- (2) While a decision made under this clause is in force the operation of clause 9.5 limiting the number of speeches a member of the Council may make, is suspended unless the Council decides otherwise.
- (3) Upon the public again being admitted to the meeting the person presiding, unless the Council or committee decides otherwise, is to cause the motions passed by the Council or committee whilst it was proceeding behind closed doors to be read out

including the vote of a member or members to be recorded in the minutes under section 5.21 of the Act.

- (4) A person who is a Council member, a committee member, or an employee is not to publish, or make public any of the discussion taking place on a matter discussed behind closed doors, but this prohibition does not extend to the actual decision made as a result of such discussion and other information properly recorded in the minutes. Penalty \$5,000.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

\$6000 out of budget expenditure GL A/C 1812 - Leeman Doctor Contribution

POLICY IMPLICATION:

Nil

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Provision of Medical Services for all Communities within the Shire of Coorow

PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council accept the Late Agenda Item 12.2 to consider the endorsement of the actions taken by the Chief Executive officer to commit the Shire of Coorow as a participant in the Midwest Primary Care Charter along with the amount of \$6000 as a contribution to fund a study into the identification and implementation of an optimum primary health care (doctor) model for the region.

RESOLUTION:

2010/219

Moved: Cr Jack

Seconded: Cr Waite

That Council accept the Late Agenda Item 12.2 to consider the endorsement of the actions taken by the Chief Executive officer to commit the Shire of Coorow as a participant in the Midwest Primary Care Charter along with the amount of \$6000 as a contribution to fund a study into the identification and implementation of an optimum primary health care (doctor) model for the region.

***CARRIED 8/0
Simple Majority***

12.2 MIDWEST PRIMARY CARE CHARTER - CONTRIBUTION

AUTHOR	Mark Hook
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	15 November 2010
ATTACHMENT	
FILE	ADM0272 - Community Services Agreements - North Midlands Medical Practice Committee (+Three Springs Hospital) ADM0330 - Community Services Agreements - Medical Services (Leeman)

SUMMARY:

This report recommends endorsement of the actions taken by the Chief Executive Officer committing the Shire of Coorow as a participant in the Midwest Primary Care Charter along with the amount of \$6000 as a contribution to fund a study into the identification and implementation of an optimum primary health care (doctor) model for the region.

BACKGROUND:

Since March this year, Rural Health West has been coordinating a regional approach towards dealing with the chronic shortage of general practitioner services to the Shires of Morawa, Perenjori, Coorow, Carnamah, Three Springs and Mingenew.

In the Chief Executive Officer Meeting Attended reports for August and October 2010 the Chief Executive Officer outlined the Midwest Primary Care project Report detailing the acute shortage of doctors in the region and identified options for alternative primary care service models.

The two models identified were:

- 1) Roving Community Medical Service – This would entail having doctors sourced from Geraldton rostered to provide general practitioner services to the Shires involved on a continuing basis.
- 2) Morawa Primary Care Service – This would build on the existing Morawa Medical Practice where another doctor would be recruited and services to the region to be provided from the base at Morawa.

Rural Health West prepared a brief for consultants to explore the most appropriate model for the region. The scope of works included assessing the collective income and expenditure associated with a regional service, the extent of the shortfall, how the shortfall would be funded, what other opportunities there may be to attract financial support for the preferred model and the preparation of a business plan which could be used as a basis for implementing the preferred model.

FaM Consulting have been engaged, at a cost of \$48000(plus GST) to carry out this business plan.

It is proposed that the cost of the business plan be equally shared by the eight of the nine signatories to the Midwest Primary Care Charter. Whilst the Midwest General Practice Network is also a signatory, it is only permitted to provide in kind support rather than direct financial support to the project. In addition to the six Shires involved, other signatories to the charter that are able to financially contribute are Rural Health

West the Midwest Development Commission and the WA Country Health Service, Midwest.

COMMENT:

The availability of doctors willing to practice in rural areas has fallen markedly and has further deteriorated since the Federal Government's decision to curb the intake of overseas trained doctors by about 80% in the last few years. This, coupled with the fact that most doctors are no longer prepared to provide the 24/7 coverage that previously prevailed in country areas and the many opportunities available for doctors to practice medicine virtually anywhere in Australia, has made it very difficult to attract doctors to the Midwest region (apart from Geraldton).

The President, Cr Moira Girando and the CEO have attended meetings of the working Group, established by Rural Health West, to address the doctor shortage in this region. The Shire Presidents and Chief Executive Officers who were at the last meeting of the working group held on the 12th November 2010 were made members of the working group.

The Chief Executive Officer attended the last meeting of the working group to discuss the business plan and the appointment of FaM to progress the business plan. The Chief Executive Officers, at this meeting, were requested to commit each of the Shires to \$6,000 towards the cost of the business case being undertaken by FaM.

The Chief Executive Officer at this meeting committed the Shire of Coorow to the business plan at a cost of \$6,000.

Whilst there has been a continuing close scrutiny of all Shire expenditure over the last 24 months, there are occasions such as this, where the Chief Executive Officer had to commit a minor change to Councils budgeted expenditure without full Council approval.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government Act 1995 – s 6.8(1) (b) – Expenditure from municipal fund

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

\$6000 out of budget expenditure GL A/C 1812 - Leeman Doctor Contribution.

POLICY IMPLICATION:

Nil

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Provision of Medical Services for all Communities within the Shire of Coorow.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION:

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Absolute Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS:

That Council endorse the actions taken by the Chief Executive Officer committing the Shire of Coorow as a participant in the Midwest Primary Care Charter, along with the amount of \$6000 as a contribution to fund a study into the identification and implementation of an optimum primary health care (doctor) model for the region.

RESOLUTION:

2010/220

Moved: Cr McDonald

Seconded: Cr Bothe

That Council endorse the actions taken by the Chief Executive Officer committing the Shire of Coorow as a participant in the Midwest Primary Care Charter, along with the amount of \$6000 as a contribution to fund a study into the identification and implementation of an optimum primary health care (doctor) model for the region.

CARRIED 8/0
Absolute Majority

13. MATTERS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS:**14. DATE OF NEXT MEETING:**

14.1 ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

Wednesday 15 December 2010 at the Leeman Administration Centre from 3pm

15. CLOSURE:

There being no further business the President, Cr Moira Girando closed the Meeting at 4.45pm.